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Alumnus

Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale

Winter 1989-90

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**SIUC'S
GEORGE
GUMERMAN
PUTS TOGETHER
THE PIECES**

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Alumnus

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale/Winter 1989-90

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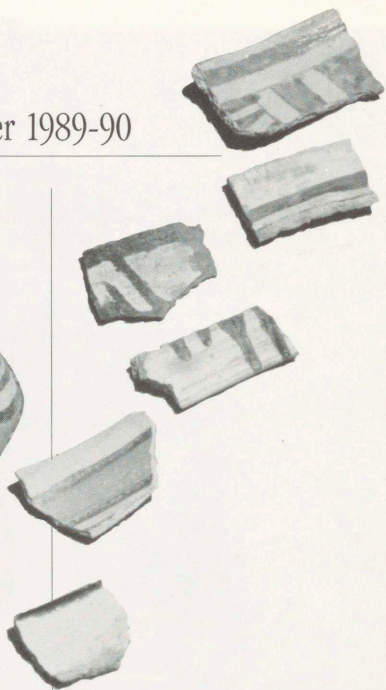
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THE STUDY OF COMPLEXITIES

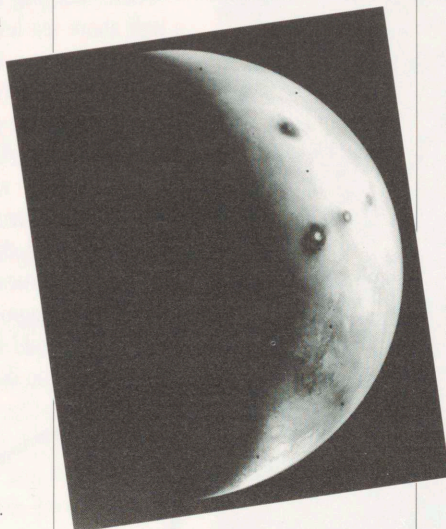
Anthropology's George Gumerman heads an inter-disciplinary team at a new site, San Lazaro, near Santa Fe, N.M. Not just another dig, the site is a model for research into all phases of the complex development of human societies.



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WHAT MAKES HOWARD RUN?

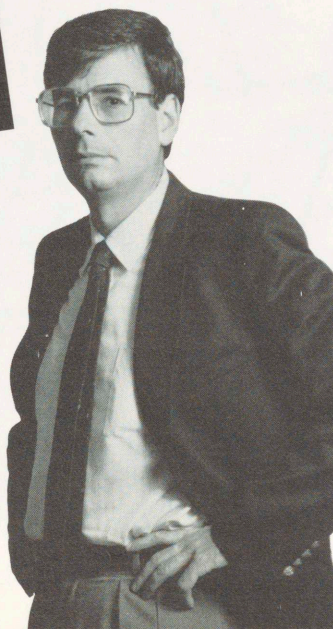
Howard Eisenberg, head of SIUC's Legal Clinic, has seen the abuse of older adults, many times at the hands of their own children. "I kind of feel I'm sinking in quicksand," he says, about the enormity of filling the legal needs of the elderly in Southern Illinois.



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AND NOT A DROP TO DRINK

Two SIUC researchers with grants from NASA are exploring how water shaped Mars and where all that water is today.



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ILLUSTRATIONS. Front Cover: Pottery sherds from San Lazaro Pueblo near Santa Fe, N.M. The broken pieces, all from different pots, date from about A.D. 1275 to A.D. 1700. The pottery types include Rio Grande Glaze wares, Black-on-White wares, and Corrugated cooking wares. Front cover by Paul Karr. Interior photography by University Photocommunications with these exceptions: pp. 2-11, Ben Gelman; pp. 12-16, Mars photos courtesy of NASA; pp. 34-35, Randy Tindall.

THE STUDY OF COMPLEXITIES

SAN LARI

THE TRIP from Carbondale by train and bus and car took a day and half. That long, slow journey helped make the transition from 20th century Southern Illinois to 13th century New Mexico less abrupt than an airline flight would have done.

South of Santa Fe, SIUC archaeologists have been investigating the life and death of a Native American community that straddled prehistoric and historic times in the American Southwest. The dig is located along an ancient stream bed that runs through boulder-strewn terrain dotted with juniper and cholla cactus. Typically the region looks gray and barren. It turns green, briefly, only after an infrequent rain.

There, working in the clean, dry air a mile and a half above sea level—surrounded by picture-book mountains and under an impossibly blue sky flecked with the kind of clouds that normally occur only on scenic postcards—were the scientists. They were uncovering rooms in old adobe-and-stone houses—or what was left of the houses after tribal wars and weather and scavenging curio collectors had taken their toll over the centuries. They were mapping, measuring, scraping, and sifting the earth for fragments of artifacts, charred remnants of long-cold hearth fires, and whatever else brings to life the day-to-day existence of the people

BY BEN GELMAN

The study of past cultures involves much more than digging up pots and tools. Archaeologists now collaborate with physicists, biologists, zoologists, geologists, mathematicians, and other experts to reveal the complex development of human societies.

who once inhabited the place known as Pueblo San Lazaro.

Dodging prickly cholla cactus, avoiding rattlesnakes, and keeping a wary eye out for a flash flood that could come rushing down a previously stone-dry arroyo are routine procedures to archaeologists studying the prehistory of the American Southwest. George J. Gumerman and his colleagues have added something new. Involving the specialized knowledge of a team of experts in a variety of sciences, they are building a three-dimensional picture of life in San Lazaro, which existed before, during, and for some time after the coming of the Spanish to the area. Actually, it could be called a four-dimensional view, because it also includes the element of time—several hundred years. And they are going beyond a study of one early community by placing it in the context of the entire American Southwest and by relating it to the greater complexities of world history.

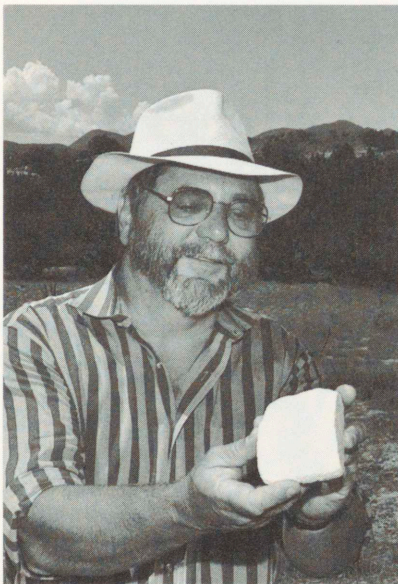
Gumerman is professor of anthropology and director of SIUC's Center for Archaeological Investigations (CAI). He was named SIUC's Outstanding Scholar for 1989 for his research in the Southwest,



Kim Smiley points to the stone foundation of an ancient Pueblo dwelling.



A rare example of a complete pot from Pueblo San Lazaro, from the collection of Forrest Fenn.



This sandstone tool was used by Pueblo women to grind corn.

notably for his studies and his resulting books about the Anasazi people of Black Mesa, Arizona.

With John Ware of the Museum of New Mexico's Laboratory of Anthropology (LoA), Gumerman is principal investigator of Pueblo San Lazaro. Directing field operations at the site are Francis E. "Kim" Smiley, adjunct assistant professor and curator at CAI, and Timothy D. Maxwell of LoA.

The multidisciplinary approach to the study of San Lazaro includes the work of scientists in the fields of ancient ceramics, ethnobotany (human uses of plants across the years), dendrochronology (determining dates and past rainfall patterns by the study of tree-growth rings), zoology, geology—and a Nobel Prize-winner, Murray Gell-Mann, Millikan Professor of Theoretical Physics at the California Institute of Technology. Gell-Mann, whose wide-ranging interests include the prehistory of the Southwest and the origin and interrelation of the world's languages, is a co-founder of the Santa Fe Institute (SFI), a think-tank devoted to the study of complex adaptive systems.

Driving from Santa Fe to the Pueblo San Lazaro dig, Gumerman talked to me and Gell-Mann (who is my brother) about the project. The site is in the Galisteo Basin between Santa Fe and Albuquerque. "It has been known for years as a very important area for an understanding of the prehistory of the Southwest because of the huge number of very large, late pueblos that are found in this area," Gumerman said. "One of the largest, if not the largest, is the Pueblo San Lazaro—the Spanish name for the site."

Forrest Fenn, owner of a renowned Santa Fe art

gallery, and his partners purchased the site because they are interested in archaeology in the region. "They agreed to fund, for at least one summer, a series of mapping projects and excavation projects—an attempt to see what was going on at the site," said Gumerman. "Pueblo San Lazaro is very important because it was occupied relatively early for the region, perhaps as early as A.D. 1200 and maybe even earlier. It may also have been occupied when Francisco Vazquez de Coronado made his march up from Mexico into this country in 1540 looking for gold. After that it was occupied by the Spanish and the Indians, and so it has not only prehistoric aspects but a historic aspect."

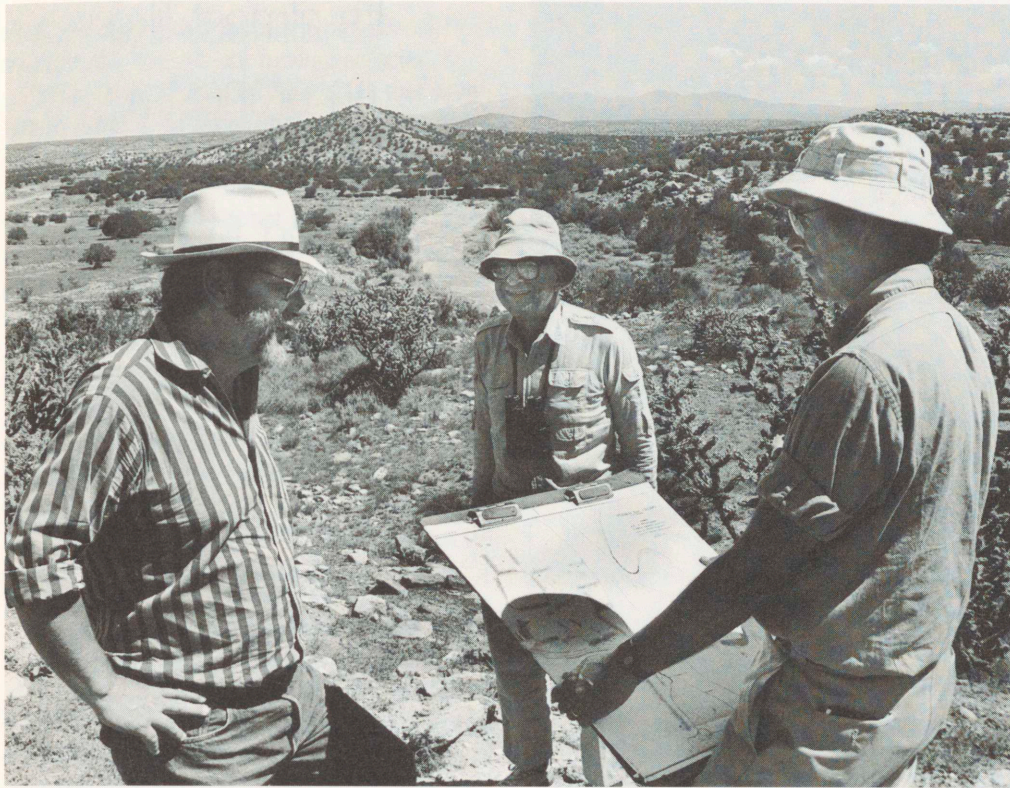
Gumerman and CAI had worked for many years on Black Mesa, which started about 600 B.C. and whose occupation went up to A.D. 1100-1200. San Lazaro is giving the researchers the chance to expand that study by going from the end of the occupation at Black Mesa past the coming of the Spanish. "San Lazaro," said Gumerman, "apparently was abandoned about 1680 after the Indians banded together and drove out the Spanish. They then left much of this area in fear of the eventual Spanish reprisals."

Gumerman considers Pueblo San Lazaro to be in a remarkable state of preservation, considering that it has been open to the weather for centuries. At the site corn cobs are common, as well as bones of turkeys with bits of grease still clinging to them. The inhabitants kept turkeys in pens. At some other sites, the inhabitants broke the birds' wings to keep them from flying. They used turkey feathers to produce ceremonial artifacts, and although there is no conclusive evidence that they ate the turkeys, they probably did.

"Over the years, there's been some destruction at the site by ranchers," Gumerman said. "Of course it's known as a Spanish site, so there's always the 'Spanish treasure' that people have in the back of their minds. And then Nels C. Nelson, from the American Museum of Natural History in New York excavated a few of the rooms at this site in 1912 and published the results of that work in 1914. That is the last piece of really good, scientific work that was done in this important area—the Galisteo Basin—until Kim and his crew got here."

The Galisteo Basin is some 20 miles northeast of the Sandia Mountains and about the same distance south of Santa Fe. Nelson described the area as an "eroded, treeless depression" in which the size of the pueblos was "most impressive."

While the Native American pueblos were first visited by Coronado in 1540, the area was not actually colonized by the Spanish until 1598. The



George Gumerman (left), Murray Gell-Mann, and Kim Smiley confer at Arroyo del Chorro, south of Santa Fe, N.M., site of Pueblo San Lazaro.

Pueblo people encountered by the Spanish were generally considered to be Tano.

By all accounts, the Spanish rule was a stern one. Churches were built, and the Christian religion was imposed upon the Pueblo people. Spanish records do not make it clear whether it was the religious restraints or the severe tribute exacted by the Spanish (in crops and livestock) or both that led to the Pueblo Rebellion in 1680 and the flight of the Tano in fear of reprisals. They traveled west to Hopi country in Arizona, where their descendants still live.

At Pueblo San Lazaro, Nelson's group excavated 60 rooms in 26 buildings. "All told, there were 15 complete specimens of pottery found at San Lazaro, including large and small jars, medium-sized bowls and some platters adapted from the bottoms of larger vessels," wrote Nelson. These materials are now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Before about A.D. 900, the Pueblo people often lived in structures that were largely underground except for the roof, Gumerman explained. Later, possibly until A.D. 1300, underground residential rooms often existed side-by-side with above-ground dwellings. But the elders of the villages probably continued to practice religious rituals in an underground *kiva* long after residential rooms were being built above ground. "The *kiva* is a ceremonial or semi-ceremonial room—part of a men's clubhouse—that the Pueblo Indians still have today.

It's a place where men did their weaving, where certain ceremonies and religious dances were performed. The men would carve their *kachina* figures—figures representing spirits of past Pueblo peoples or spirits who brought the rain."

There was another kind of underground room in the pueblos, Gumerman said, "a small room where the women would grind corn. You find a series of corn-grinding implements aligned across this room. In grinding, you need to use a great deal of force. The women knelt with the stones and put their feet against the wall of the room. These solid, earthen walls were much stronger for them to put pressure on to grind the corn."

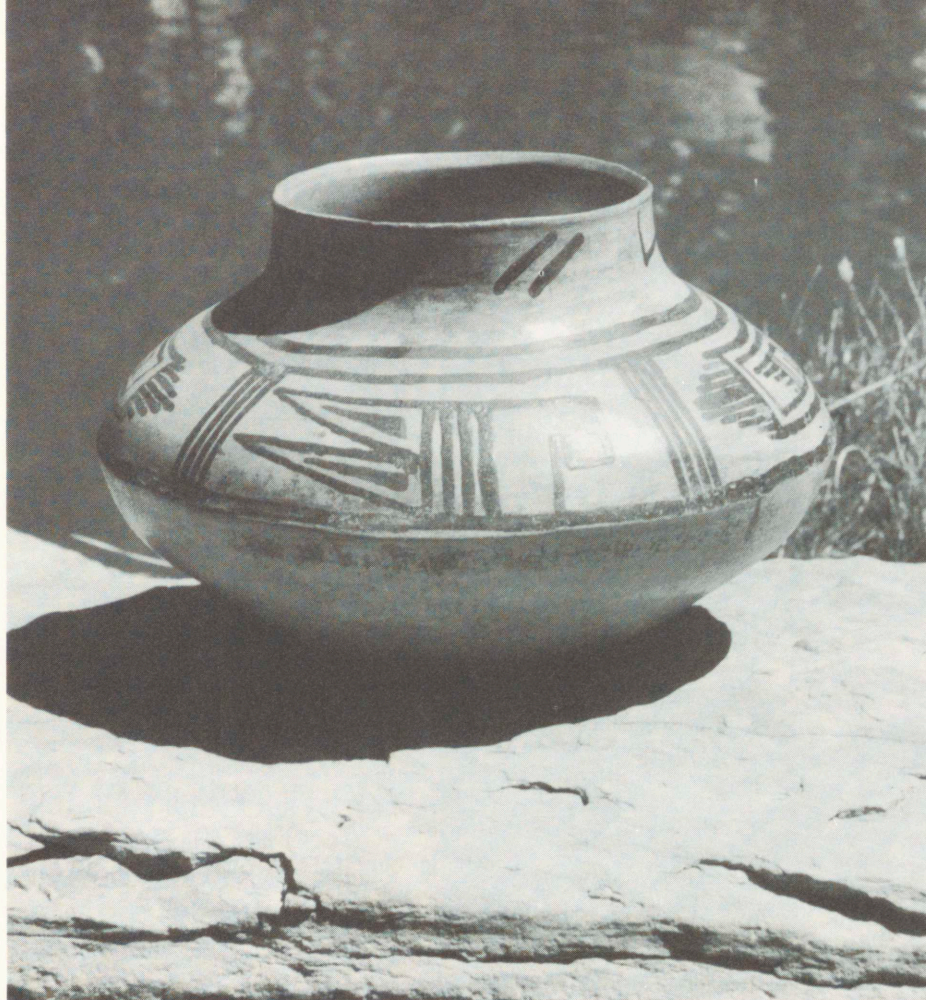
Gumerman turned off the Santa-Fe-Albuquerque highway onto a county road that very soon became a narrow track on private property. It was quite evident why he needed a four-wheel-drive vehicle to get to Pueblo San Lazaro. A recent rain had cut gouges in the dirt road and it was necessary to ford creek beds several times.

As we arrived in the Galisteo Basin, Gumerman pointed out the Santa Fe Railroad tracks leading east to the town of Lamy, N.M., which is the Amtrak passenger station for Santa Fe. "The land is interesting here. You're talking about a nice, wide, deep basin, full of good alluvium."

We soon came to Galisteo Creek, a typical intermittent stream of the Southwest that empties into the Rio Grande River. "It looks tame right now," Gumerman said, "but, as is typical in the West, in

The question of the rise and usually catastrophic decline of social organizations... applies equally to all communities, and therefore it fits into the theme of complex processes that evolve and adapt and suddenly decline and go away.

George Cowan



Potsherds like these occur by the thousands at Pueblo San Lazaro.

10 minutes this could get five feet deep." The land is now used mainly for cattle grazing and for speculation. Gumerman pointed to a plant with lavender flowers called bee-weed growing along the dirt road. It was the source in certain parts of the Southwest for the black paint used on some of the earlier unglazed pottery of the region, which had black-and-white designs. Later pottery includes red coloring and glazing.

Although entire ceramic pots are seldom found now in the area—most were discovered and carried off years ago—San Lazaro is strewn with hundreds and even thousands of potsherds an inch or two in diameter. Experts can tell—from the coloring, the design, the glaze or lack of glaze, and the shape of the pieces that came from pot rims—the approximate age of the pieces and the region in which they were made.

"We're dealing with many different disciplines to address the problems we're trying to solve," Gumerman said. "There are physical anthropologists, botanists, zoologists, tree-ring specialists, geologists. It's almost like an orchestra, with a conductor trying to get the different pieces to work in harmony. What we've done in the past and what we will always do in these large projects is have SIUC act as a coordinating institution in concert with a number of other institutions who have spe-

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George Gumerman

cialists that we need to answer our questions. We have people from the University of New Mexico, the Laboratory of Anthropology, the University of Washington, and on and on—people who are interested in understanding extinct cultures and who have specialities that help us understand past behavior. We're forming a team to work on these problems. This is where relationships between researchers is so fascinating. I've always done this with my work, as I did for 20 years at Black Mesa, for example. We would have as many as 10 universities—from Massachusetts, Michigan, Arizona, all over—concentrating on how to understand life in the past. You see how this nicely fits in with the ideas of the Santa Fe Institute. It's just a natural."

The Santa Fe Institute, which Gell-Mann helped to found in 1984, is concerned with a new science, the study of complex adaptive systems (which he would like to see called "complexities").

"Many of the most important scientific studies of the future will be highly interdisciplinary, involving 10, 15, 20 different subjects and similarities and differences among their approaches," Gell-Mann said. "Many of these problems will be concerned with complex systems. The advent of large, powerful, rapid computers has made it possible to make some progress in modeling and studying the behavior of complex systems in a theoretical way.

"Great research universities are splendid institutions, but they are paralyzed, to some extent, in dealing with problems that cover many of their traditional disciplines. The departments are very jealous of their prerogatives, but it's not only that. It's that the whole academic world has a system of identifying excellence that is based on the traditional disciplines—the departments at the univer-

"We're trying to do something about that situation by establishing an institution where the making of connections is the rule instead of the exception and where there will be no more traditional departments. We're not attacking the traditional universities. We hope to help them by providing—with our research networks and our family of scholars and scientists—a way faculty members of those great institutions can carry on their work.

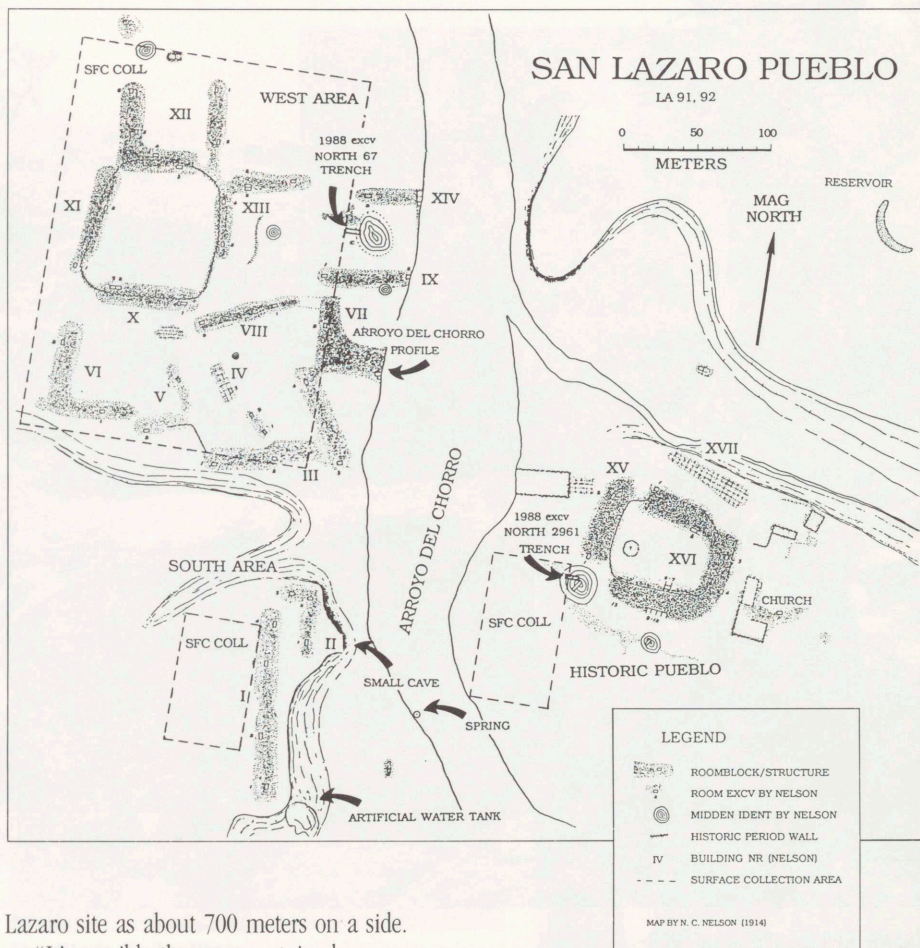
"It's essential that we have, in our Santa Fe Institute family, people who are internationally recognized experts on all the different subjects, not just people whose talent is for seeing similarities and looking at the big picture. Our science board consists of 50 scientists and scholars from many institutions in this country and abroad and in many different subjects."

The Santa Fe Institute workshops on "The Organization and Evolution of Prehistoric Southwestern Society" are being handled jointly with the School of American Research in Santa Fe. Gumerman collaborated on these workshops. In late February and early March this year, 30 researchers will meet at the institute—archaeologists, biologists, physicists, mathematicians, and others who, said Gell-Mann, "are theoreticians in complexity and who are experimentalists and who may have some ideas on how the natural sciences can contribute further to the elucidation by experimental means of some of the difficult problems of Southwestern prehistory."

Gumerman has been active in the Santa Fe Institute since its inception. His connection with the School of American Research goes back further—to 1978, when he spent a year there as a scholar in residence. He has already produced two books on the Southwest arising from scholarly SAR seminars in which he participated.

In 1988, *The Anasazi in a Changing Environment*, which he edited, was published by the Cambridge University Press. And in September 1989, *The Dynamics of Southwestern Prehistory*, which he co-edited, was published by the Smithsonian Institution Press.

As we approached Pueblo San Lazaro, Gumerman pointed out that we were leaving Galisteo Creek and turning into a side wash known as the Arroyo del Chorro. The prehistoric section of the pueblo is located on the west of the arroyo. The smaller, later section built after Spanish rule came to the area at the end of the 16th century is on the east side. Smiley has estimated the entire San



Lazaro site as about 700 meters on a side.

"It's possible the area contained as many as 5,000 rooms," Gumerman said, although probably they were never all occupied at one time. "I'm shocked at the number of rooms here that are trash-filled. And it wasn't a teeming population, with all these rooms filled with people."

Trash heaps are called middens by archaeologists and they afford a wealth of information to the scientists. "If you dig a room," said Smiley, "you get a snapshot of the culture; you get what they were doing at the time. If you dig up a trash deposit, you get a moving picture through time of the culture."

Susan A. Gregg, an archaeologist and ethnobotanist who was a visiting scholar at SIUC in 1988 and is now an assistant professor at the University of Washington at Seattle, is part of the Pueblo San Lazaro team. Ethnobotanists have discovered that even the charred remains of plants buried centuries ago in garbage heaps of long-dead communities can reveal useful information about the people who lived there.

Gregg was using a simple method of obtaining a midden sample: "This is a strip of cheesecloth I'm applying vertically to the midden under this building foundation. I'm painting it with ordinary white glue. When the glue dries, I'll peel it off and attached to it will be a sample of many layers of

A map of the Pueblo San Lazaro site shows the foundations of some of the main buildings being unearthed.



Susan Gregg explains technique of obtaining midden sample beneath Pueblo dwelling to (from left) Gumerman, Gell-Mann, and Smiley.

At the site,
corn cobs
are common,
as well as bones
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bits of grease
still clinging
to them.

material deposited over a period of years."

The "sediment strip" Gregg obtained will supplement the traditional photographs, drawings she made, and the soil samples she collected at the site. "The strip will give me the actual grains of sand, clay, ash, charcoal and occasional small bones and seeds in a perfect slice of the midden," she said. "The stratigraphy is all there."

The historic record indicates that the Spanish treated the Pueblo people as slaves or serfs in forced agricultural labor that took up large amounts of their time. "One of the things I want to determine is how the people were able to provide their own food under the new conditions." She has already determined that some things haven't changed much over half a millennium or more. The inhabitants of Pueblo San Lazaro depended largely for their food on the same two crops Americans grow today in many parts of the country — corn and beans.

The building where Gregg was working is a 100-meter-long structure that Gumerman and Smiley have designated the "south room block." "Basically we have an enormous building of one, maybe two stories," Smiley said. "Under the room foundations is the really interesting stuff, almost a meter of midden deposit, trash from previous occupation —

and lots of it — and sherds. This is early glazed pottery made in the Rio Grande Valley, dated about A.D. 1350. And in the building foundations, where we're doing some testing, I found a later glazed pottery rim that pretty well dates the construction of the building to no earlier than A.D. 1450."

Gumerman continued with his tour of Pueblo San Lazaro: "You notice, on the map of this site, you see the rooms grouped around a plaza or streets. This is typical from late prehistoric times into present-day pueblos. It's a general work area. It's a place for kids to play. It's a common, sort of like a town square, but it's also vitally important for religious ceremonies, for dances. It's a community center for the performance of certain rituals.

"Where we're going right now is a natural alley, a natural street and plaza. There's a whole line of rock outcrop on this side and a whole line on the other side. This would make a natural place for the performance of what we know were Pueblo ceremonies, because they are performing them to this day, certainly in some modified form, but nevertheless they are performing them.

"The surface here was not paved, just natural tamped earth, because it was used so much. This ends in a series of rooms. And where we're going is to this big outcrop here. This is sandstone. We just

call it The Rock, but you'll see something special about it."

At the east end of the natural alley that extends through the pueblo there stands a big rock that has a cave on one side. On the other side is a deep hole in the rock, which connects underground with the cave. The hole is large enough for a person to climb down or be lowered into by a rope. "We're not sure—this is so amazing—whether this is prehistoric or historic," Gumerman said. "Can you believe this? It's about 30-40 feet deep. The timbers you see are obviously historic, but here's a place that has been chipped out to put a plank. We don't know if this has been done historically. If it's prehistoric, people may have come in this way."

At another part of the site, Smiley pointed out a cross section of what had been a multi-story building in the pueblo, revealed by a combination of circumstances—including the action of rainwater washing down the arroyo, and the digging for artifacts by more recent visitors to the property. Smiley said he believed that a burial site beneath the building had been uncovered years before and its contents rifled.

Gumerman compared the scene to the wrecking of tenement dwellings in a modern city. "If you're tearing down a building—say, a three-story apartment house—you might see a pink bathroom, a bathtub with old-fashioned claw feet and old plumbing hanging out. You get a slice of a bedroom with different kinds of wallpaper on it. As Kim said, you get a slice of time and a moment. I've always found it fascinating seeing them tear down apartment houses. If walls could talk. . . ."

Gumerman picked up a shaped piece of sandstone that once had been used by a Pueblo woman to grind corn. "It was a different kind of corn, not like what you might find around Champaign, Ill. It was planted very deep in sandy soil in clumps to get the moisture that's retained deep in the soil. It took a long time to germinate, but it finally came up—almost like a bush. The bushes were about three feet high at maturity and were planted in groups. They put a number of seeds in one hole, because there are tremendous spring winds here that damage the crops. The corn plants on the windward side protected the ones on the leeward side. They got some harvest out of the very deeply planted corn."

After they harvested the corn, the women would grind it with sandstone grinders. "They would prepare it in a variety of ways. Often, it was made into a mush. And sometimes that mush was roasted on a piece of sandstone to make a very, very thin cornbread. It was eaten as a gruel very often. And because it was ground using a sandstone implement, small particles of the sandstone

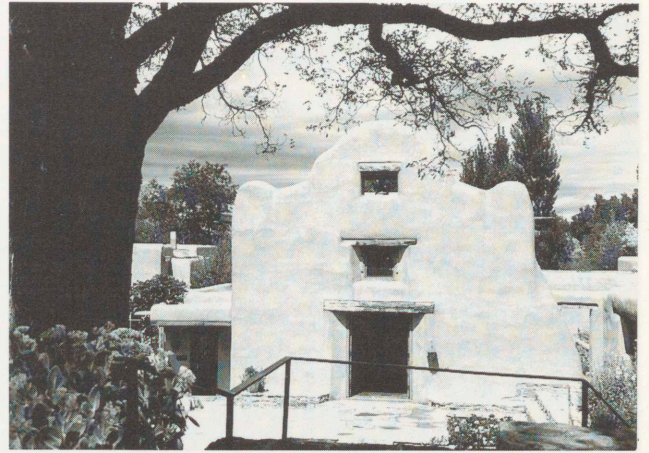


The Santa Fe Institute.

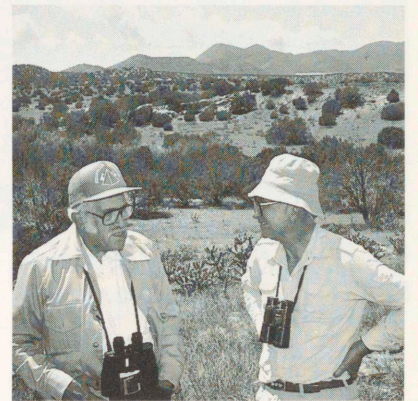
were incorporated into the cornmeal, so you find remains of people—even young people—with their teeth ground down by the sandstone."

Although the Pueblo San Lazaro site is littered with pottery sherds, bits of early black-and-white, unglazed ware, as well as pieces of polychrome pots often are intermingled, because of the activities of generations of pothunters who have rummaged through the area, confusing the chronology so vital to an understanding of the area's history.

A study of the changing colors, styles, and glazes of pottery is an important method not only of dating the habitation of ancient sites, but of determining the movement of people from one area to another and the commerce between people of different regions. But there a number of other methods, as Gumerman pointed out: "Besides style and change—not only of pottery, but of tools and building construction, there is stratigraphy (the layers in which things are found); tree-ring data; radio-carbon dating; more technical kinds of things, like examining obsidian. There's a way of looking at materials and seeing where the magnetic particles are aligned. So there are many different dating techniques, but the ones you use depend



The School of American Research in Santa Fe, N.M.



Ben Gelman (left) chats with brother Murray Gell-Mann at San Lazaro.



George Gumerman and "The Rock" at Pueblo San Lazaro.

upon the time you're dealing with, the kinds of material that are available. On some sites, the tree parts just aren't preserved."

Once the scientists working on the Pueblo San Lazaro dig have accumulated their data and formulated their theories about just how the original residents lived, what effect the Spanish colonization had on their lives, and what finally caused them to abandon their pueblo—where will that all fit into the larger picture of the history of the American Southwest and into the global picture of human development?

That's just the kind of question the Santa Fe Institute is trying to answer. George Cowan, president of SFI, had this response: "The question of the rise and usually catastrophic decline of social organizations is a very general one. It exists in some kind of a microcosm that is being studied in the Southwest, but it applies equally to all communities, and therefore it fits into the theme of complex processes that evolve and adapt and suddenly decline and go away."

"It's related to George Gumerman's favorite project, which is the study of future human activity on the planet. That's a complex adaptive system. We have people who come here and are interested, for example, in the historical and social

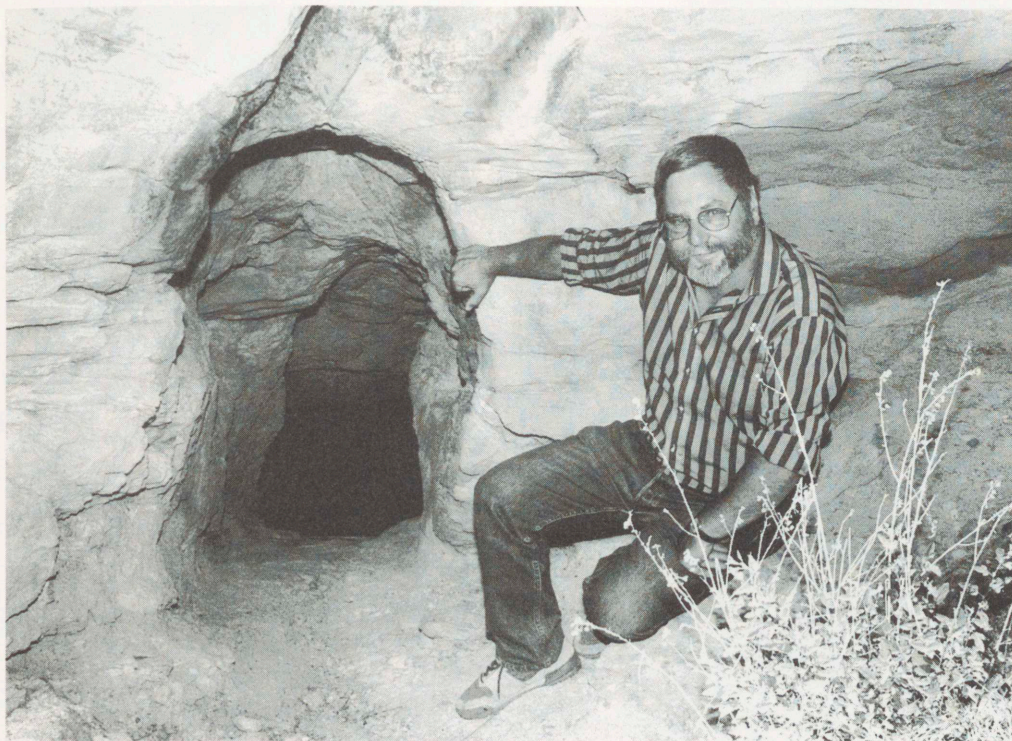
forces that over the centuries led to larger and larger social aggregates. The fact is that you go from small units, which you see in prehistory, to larger and larger units and to nation-states.

"The overall trend is to aggregation as experienced by the United Nations, which is still not by any means the answer. But the generally recognized need to aggregate further and to deal with problems on a world basis which demand that kind of treatment—something that will not be a world government, but which will be more effective than the United Nations. It's clear that the pressure to aggregate is continuing. An understanding of those forces and of the weakening forces—the disintegrative forces—is, I think, fundamental."

No account of George Gumerman's work at Pueblo San Lazaro, Black Mesa, and other archaeological sites—as well as his participation in the activities of the Santa Fe Institute and other organizations—would be complete without mentioning a dream he has for SIUC.

For some years, he has been refining a proposal "to restructure SIUC in order to address global concerns, enhance multi-disciplinary needs, use the University as a tool for cultural change, attract students from a national pool, enhance state funding, and set SIUC apart from the hundreds of other comparable universities in this country."

Gumerman's idea is to move SIUC up to a



A deep hole cut into "The Rock" connects with a cave on other side. Gumerman believes the cave was used in religious ceremonies.

leader in higher education by moving beyond the granting of traditional degrees in conventional disciplines.

What he has in mind is establishing a Center for Ecosystem Analysis at the University. "I propose a 'super college' at SIU," he wrote recently in a memorandum to University administrators, "one which uses the systems concept to understand the global ecosystem, including humans. This concept is based on sound scholarship and not on the subjective and emotional feelings of the 'ecofreaks, Granolas, and tree-huggers.' The methods and theory of many traditional disciplines would be brought to bear on understanding stability and change in the ecosystem."

The roles of the geosciences and biological sciences are obvious, Gumerman wrote, but also applicable are disciplines in business, law, medicine, agriculture, education, political science, geography, sociology, anthropology, and others. Already involved are the University's Coal Extraction and Utilization Research Center, Cooperative Fisheries Research Laboratory, and Cooperative Wildlife Research Laboratory.

Such a program would set SIUC apart from other schools across the country and in Illinois, Gumerman said. "Within the state it would no longer be compared with the University of Illinois or the private schools to the north. The master plan would provide a specific focus, a distinctive program for SIU."

Gumerman feels it might take 10 years to get

such a program going at the University, but he points out three factors he sees as favorable to such a move. One is that the University already has "a solid core of excellent scholars whose interests lie in the exploration of the ecosystem." Another is that in the next five to 10 years, there will be a large number of retirements among the faculty, "providing an unprecedented opportunity to hire according to a Universitywide master plan." And in 1990, the University is starting a three-year cycle of reviewing graduate programs.

Gumerman believes his proposed "super college" would attract researchers and teachers "interested in seeing relationships rather than boundaries," as well as a more diverse student body. Such a program would continue to involve the University's aims of teaching, research, and service. Finally, "by being distinctive in our program, we may be looked on much more favorably in terms of state funding."

Whether or not Gumerman sees his dream of a Center for Ecosystem Analysis become a reality at SIUC, he will continue to lead archaeological expeditions, supervising experts who turn over stones, compare potsherds, count tree rings, and analyze charcoal from prehistoric cooking fires.

And he will continue to work with other scientists like himself who try to see not only why some ancient communities thrived and some didn't, but how the world worked yesterday, how well it is working today, and possibly how it can be made to work better tomorrow.

Gumerman proposes a Center for Ecosystem Analysis at SIUC, a "super college" that would give the University distinction in multidisciplinary ecological research.

**AND
NOT
A
DROP
TO
DRINK**



WATER used to flow freely across the surface of Mars. Today the planet is "dry."

*Two SIUC researchers with grants from NASA
are exploring how water shaped the Red
Planet and where all that water is today.*

BY MARILYN DAVIS

TWO University scientists have water on their minds, and their minds are on another planet. Geologist R. Craig Kochel and chemist John G. Phillips are studying two distinct aspects of water on Mars under research grants from the National Aeronautical and Space Administration. Their projects may eventually yield clues to how water shapes the earth and whether or not rudimentary life exists elsewhere in the solar system.

Despite lean budgets in recent years, NASA has continued to fund earth-bound research on the other planets. Mars has been one of NASA's focal points. The Mars Observer, an orbiter mission, is planned for launch in 1992. A second Mars mission is on the drawing boards. It would involve an orbiter and a lander/rover that would move about the surface of the planet and collect samples.

Craig Kochel, associate professor of geology in the College of Science, does research that would benefit greatly from a lander/rover mission. Those sampling experiments would give scientists data "the likes of which we've been screaming for," he says. In studying Mars, geologists have had to rely on aerial photographs taken by two Viking orbiters in the late 1970s. The Mars Observer mission and the tentative lander/rover mission would bring back much better images and a wealth of data. "Meanwhile, everything that's been done in planetary geology, for the most part, is speculative and based on earth analogies."

Kochel's specialty is the branch of geology known as fluvial geomorphology—the study of water's role in shaping land features. All of his NASA projects have focused on water-

related processes on Mars, mostly channel formation. "It's very natural for someone interested in geomorphology on earth to be interested in a planetary program," he says, "because what we generally get from missions is information about the surfaces of the other planets—photographs and radar imagery. Mars is a particularly exciting planet because it has so much evidence that water played a major part in modifying its surface."

Mars has two main types of channels: outflow channels and channel networks (also called valley networks). Kochel began his affiliation with NASA by studying outflow channels, which look something like enormous ditches and dwarf any river system on earth. In the 1970s, scientists were trying to determine if water had scoured these channels or if they could be explained in other ways. The current consensus is that they were formed by catastrophic floods. Similar—but much smaller—flood channels were formed on earth thousands of years ago in eastern Washington when glacial ice damming up large lakes gave way.

Kochel's main interest is ancient floods on earth. As a graduate student at the University of Texas in 1977, he worked with Vic Baker, an early investigator associated with the Viking program and an expert on catastrophic flooding on earth. Baker set Kochel the task of mapping and analyzing Viking photos of Kasei Vallis, one of the biggest outflow channels on Mars, and comparing them with the flood channels in eastern Washington.

In the late 1970s and early '80s, Kochel was a member of the Mars Channel Working Group, an informal organization of 15 to 20 people studying channel formation on Mars. The group periodically held NASA-sponsored workshops to bring each other up to date on

their research. By the time the group dispersed, around 1983, Kochel was heading his own projects for NASA, first at the University of Virginia and then at SIUC.

After studying outflow channels, Kochel shifted his attention to valley networks. "Over the oldest terrain on Mars—the ancient cratered terrain that covers most of the southern half of the planet—there is a system of channels arranged in networks, meaning they have branching tributaries and resemble earth drainage patterns somewhat. They're much smaller than the big flood channels, but much more widely distributed. Since they're only on very old terrain, they're obviously part of something that happened very early in Mars' history."

Figuring out how these valley networks were formed would tell scientists a good deal about what the Martian climate was like in the past and about the planet's geological structure. The scientific controversy about the networks was not whether water had played a role. Clearly it had. The controversy was whether they were formed by rainwater or by groundwater, perhaps from melting of permafrost.

Kochel addressed this question in a four-year, NASA-funded project on groundwater sapping on Mars. Sapping is the physical removal of rock and soil associated with spring seepage. Groundwater moving laterally within a layer of rock usually emerges as a spring or seep on a cliff face or at the base of a slope. Runoff from the spring will cut a channel downstream. But the upward rushing of water at the spring itself erodes the slope, collapsing or "slumping" the layers above and causing landslides. The valley continually enlarges and retreats headward.

As a result, sapping valleys have large amphitheatres at their heads, with springs at the base. Sapping valleys are wide at their source, whereas runoff valleys are narrow. And sapping valleys have few tributaries downstream, whereas runoff valleys generally have a nicely developed, branching system of tributaries.

Groundwater sapping is widespread on earth. In Southern Illinois, it contributes to the frequent landslides and road washouts along Illinois 3 south of Chester. But Kochel had to go elsewhere to find large sapping valleys to study—to Hawaii and the Colorado Plateau in both 1985 and 1987. He also studied aerial photographs of these areas, learning to distinguish channels created by rainfall and surface runoff from channels formed by sapping.

Mars as seen from Viking 1. The large dark spots on the surface are volcanoes. (Photo courtesy of NASA)

*There may not be
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else. The idea
is to see if
that process is
still going on, or
if it's complete."*

John Phillips

Back on campus, Kochel set up lab experiments to study groundwater sapping. A cramped room in the basement of Parkinson Laboratory houses the Geology Department's research flume, used to model geological processes involving water. The flume is like the stream table you might remember from an earth sciences class, but more sophisticated and on a grand scale: 40 feet long, 8 feet wide, 2 feet high, with a recirculating water supply, an adjustable slope, and a sprinkler system to simulate rainfall.

The flume holds several tons of sediment. Every time a researcher needs to change the sediment mixture for a new run, the flume must be shoveled out and reloaded. Predictably, much of the shoveling is done by student workers. "We advertise that we'll build up their muscles," Kochel says with a grin, and he's not kidding.

The flume provided some key evidence in Kochel's work on valley formation on Mars. For the experiments, he and his assistants put a wedge of sand in the flume to serve as a dam. Then they filled up a reservoir behind the wedge and allowed water to work its way through the sand and emerge on a slope. "We were able to successfully form channels by groundwater activity alone," he reports. "It was really the first time anybody had investigated that in a laboratory setting."

The researchers ran numerous trials in the flume, testing groundwater sapping in various sediment layers and slopes and analyzing and photographing the results. The flume channels closely resembled some of the Martian valleys. In particular, Kochel says, "There

weren't many tributaries, because water wasn't coming across the surface, it was coming out of point sources in the ground. The heads of the systems were big amphitheaters."

Kochel then studied photographs of Mars in light of the information he had gained in the field and in the lab. His data analysis indicates that some valley networks on Mars probably were formed by groundwater sapping alone. Others appear to have been formed by surface runoff. A third type, which occurs only on the very oldest Martian terrain, seems to have involved runoff erosion first and then, much later, groundwater sapping.

The work Kochel and others have done on Martian sapping has caused people to look at groundwater sapping as an important process in channel formation on earth. "This is a case," he says, "where trying to find explanations for things we see on other planets has caused us to look back at systems here on earth with a totally different outlook. We're learning more about our earth by trying to find analogs for features on Mars."

Although geologists like Kochel have ample evidence that water once flowed abundantly on Mars, today its temperature is too cold (averaging -189 degrees Fahrenheit) and its atmospheric pressure is too low to support liquid water on the surface.

But where did all the water go? The amount of frozen water in the polar caps can't begin to account for the water that scientists believe shaped the surface. And the thin Martian atmosphere, composed mostly of carbon dioxide, holds only a trace of water vapor. One theory is that a good deal of water may be "locked up" in the rock and soil, perhaps as permafrost at or near the surface.

If so, there are ways to track down the water. The Viking probes that landed on Mars in 1976 measured the trace water vapor in the atmosphere. What has not been analyzed extensively is the fluctuation of the vapor—how it varies with altitude, with location, over time, and from season to season. At times the surface of Mars warms up enough to release water molecules into the atmosphere. The distribution of that vapor should reveal patterns of transport, or clues to where the water is located.

Explains John Phillips, associate professor of chemistry in the College of Science, "The water should be going in and out of the surface depending on the temperature and the atmospheric pressure. If you're measuring what's in the atmosphere at a particular place and you correlate it with the wind and the



The Geology Department's flume in the basement of Parkinson Laboratory is very useful to scientists in researching the various effects created by water on the surface of a planet.

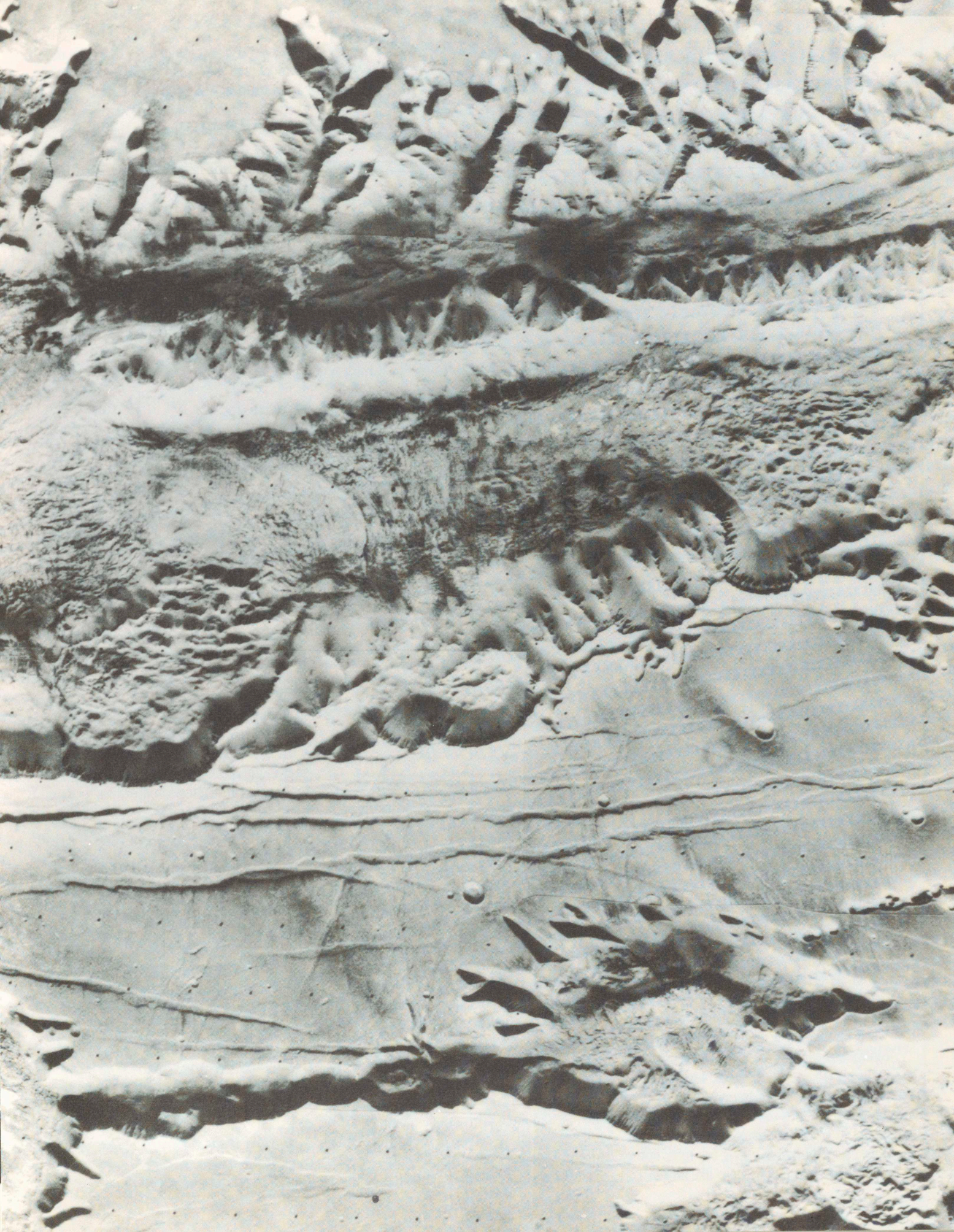
temperature and everything else, you can get some idea where it's coming from and where it's going. Over the millions of years since the Martian channels were formed, the water has probably left the rock near the equator and migrated toward the poles. There may not be any water left at the equator, but it should have accumulated somewhere else. The idea is to see if that process is still going on, or if it's complete."

Phillips specializes in instrumentation. He has done research work for NASA every summer since 1979. His current project is a cooperative research agreement with NASA and the Ames Research Center to develop a new sampling instrument to analyze atmospheric water vapor. The instrument could be included on the future Mars lander/rover.

Requirements for such an instrument are rigorous, especially since the rover experiments could extend as long as two years. Mars takes about 1.8 earth-years to circle the sun, and NASA would like to see data for a complete solar cycle. The instrument must be rugged and reliable, compact and lightweight, and able to operate without significant supplies. It must both sample the atmosphere continuously and store the samples for hours or even days until a readout can be taken.

The final instrument will be similar to a gas chromatograph, which uses a stream of

AT RIGHT: A Viking photo-mosaic of part of the Martian surface, showing typical features. An escarpment with landslides runs horizontally across the middle of the picture. Just above it is a high plateau with craters and long fault lines. At the far bottom are sapping valleys about the depth of the Grand Canyon. (Photo courtesy of NASA)





John Phillips (left) and Craig Kochel are helping add to scientific information about both Mars and earth.

inert gas to carry a chemical sample through a tube lined with an adsorbent, a material that slows down the substances in the sample. (It's as if the adsorbent feels "sticky" to the substances.) The substances migrate slowly down the tube at different, known rates and are separated into bands that can be identified and measured. The new instrument for Mars will use the same kinds of components as in a gas chromatograph, but no chemical separation will be needed. The instrument will detect and measure only one substance: water vapor.

On Mars, samples of atmospheric gas will be continuously pumped into the instrument's tubing. The carbon dioxide will move through the tube quickly and be stored in a small chamber at the end of the tube. The water vapor in the atmosphere stream, however, will slow down due to the drag effect of a water-sensitive adsorbent. As the adsorbed water molecules migrate slowly down the tube, the concentration of stored water within the tube will vary from place to place, reflecting the varying water vapor content of the incoming samples. The concentrations can be thought of as pulses. The pattern of the pulses along the length of the tube will form a record of the fluctuations of atmospheric water vapor over the course of so many hours or days. When it's time for a readout, the water concentrations will be measured by a sensor.

In his laboratory—a large, windowless, jam-packed room with two posters of Mars on the wall—Phillips showed me the neat coil of tubing in a gas chromatograph. I had envisioned something like a long test tube, but the flexible glass tubing looks like amber-

*Over the oldest
terrain on Mars...
there is a system
of channels arranged
in networks, meaning
they have branching
tributaries and
resemble earth
drainage patterns
somewhat.*

Craig Kochel

colored wire. The tube opening measures only about a quarter of a millimeter across. The adsorbent is a thin film on the inner walls of the tube. Because earth and Mars have different atmospheric pressures, the instrument for Mars will have a wider tube, perhaps twice the size of this one. The Mars instrument won't need the dials that a chromatograph has, for it will be computer-controlled, and it will be much smaller in size, probably no larger than a box of Kleenex.

To develop the instrument in his lab, Phillips and Zaiyou Liu, the graduate research assistant on the project, are simulating the Martian atmosphere inside tubing by adding water vapor to carbon dioxide in the same proportion as on Mars. Using that known quantity as a control, they are testing proto-

types—various combinations of adsorbents, sensors, and other components—for accuracy in measuring water vapor. The next step will be to introduce fluctuations into the simulated atmosphere and test again. In the final phase of the project, tests will be performed at the atmospheric pressure of Mars, a near-vacuum compared to earth pressure.

Although most of the research will take place in Carbondale, Jose Valentin, a chemist at Ames Research Center and the collaborator with Phillips on the project, also is testing different sensors and adsorbents to see which are most effective for water vapor. The researchers compare notes over the phone and divvy up work as they go along. "That's the way collaborative research really should be," Phillips says, adding with a laugh, "Bureaucrats don't like it, though. They like plans."

After the last tests, Phillips will sum up the merits of the various prototypes. If NASA goes ahead with the lander/rover and decides to include the instrument, the agency will pick the best prototype and contract with an aerospace company for construction. If all the financial and political hurdles are cleared for the Mars mission, the little instrument that Phillips designed should yield valuable information about Mars.

Phillips has a long-standing interest in astronomy and would like to do some research more closely related to that subject. "My main connection with NASA has always been instrumentation. That's where I'm useful to them. But I've been trying to sneak into the space sciences a little more in the sense of actually studying planetary atmosphere, not just building an instrument that will be used by someone else to study it."

He also is well aware of the spillover effects of planetary research. Like NASA, he is curious about water on Mars in part because of the light it might shed on the origin and evolution of life in the solar system. For the same reason, he is even more intrigued by Titan, Saturn's largest satellite. "It's got more chemistry going on—complex organic chemistry. I think, in the long term, understanding Titan would be very useful. It would tell us an awful lot about what has happened in the solar system. Titan's unusual. So is Mars. And if you understand the unusual places, that puts great constraints on what could have happened everywhere."

Marilyn Davis is research publications coordinator in SIUC's Office of Research Development and Administration.

ASSOCIATION NEWS



Alumnus Woody Mosgers holds his SIU cushion at the Northern Illinois football game following our tailgate.

Tailgate Draws 250 Dawgs to Northern Illinois

About 250 SIUC alumni from Chicago and northern Illinois converged on DeKalb for tailgate festivities and to cheer on our football Salukis on Saturday, Oct. 7, 1989.

A blue sky with lots of sunshine and near perfect football temperatures in the low 60s provided ideal conditions for our Dogs to upstage the favored Division I-A Northern Illinois University Huskies on their home turf. Unfortunately, time ran out for the Maroon and White faithful when the Huskies drove for a touchdown during their final offensive series of the day. The Salukis got the ball back with 20 seconds remaining in the game, but it was too late for sophomore quarterback Scott Gabbert to keep the magic alive. The final score was 29-24 in favor of Northern.

Gabbert, playing in place of regular starter Fred Gibson, who had knee surgery earlier in the week, completed 40 of 57 passes

for more than 370 yards, breaking SIUC records previously held by former Saluki great Jim Hart '67, now SIUC's director of intercollegiate athletics. The performance also earned Gabbert national recognition as the Division I-AA player of the week.

The pre-game tailgate was sponsored by the SIU Alumni Association and coordinated through SIUC's Chicago office in Rosemont. Tom Skora '71, MBA'76, now a realtor in DeKalb, Ill., helped make the outing a great success.

Du Page Alumni Greet Jim Hart at Reception

A loyal group of alumni in Du Page County, Ill., passed up watching baseball's All Star Game on July 11, 1989, to welcome Athletics Director Jim Hart '67 at a reception and program at the Arrowhead Golf and Country Club in Wheaton.

Hart treated the group to an entertaining evening that included a slide presentation of land-

mark scenes of campus and Southern Illinois.

Robert "Skip" Dunsmuir '66, MSEd'68, organized the reception. He is director of the Wheaton Parks and Recreation District. Jane Hodgkinson '71, MSEd'74, president of the Du Page County Alumni Chapter, was the emcee.

The reception was part of Hart's three-day visit to Chicago area park districts where he spoke to young people about the importance of the "Just Say No" anti-drug campaign. Hart's tour was sponsored by WGN radio and was arranged in part through the assistance of Mike Hillstrom '77, WGN sales director.

Annual Barbecue Attracts Alumni in Randolph County

Former state representative Vince Birchler '45, MSEd'52, and his wife, Katie, invited Randolph County, Ill., alumni to Birchler's Lake near Chester on July 29 for the chapter's annual picnic and barbecue. Bill O'Brien '47, emeritus professor of recreation and former NFL official, was guest speaker at the event.

Barbara Leavitt Brown '76, MA'77, PhD'84, president of the Randolph County Alumni Chapter, announced that three SIUC freshmen from the country received scholarships through the chapter's spring telefund. The telefund was a cooperative effort of Randolph County alumni volunteers and the SIU Foundation.

Congressman Poshard Speaks at Chapter Awards Banquet

The Williamson County chapter held its annual scholarship awards banquet at the Marion, Ill., Holiday Inn on Aug. 18, 1989.

Five outstanding Williamson County high school graduates who were entering SIUC in the fall as freshmen were each awarded \$500 scholarships.

Keynote speaker for the banquet was Congressman Glenn Poshard '70, MSEd'75, PhD'84, who praised the University for its educational contributions and well as enhancing economic development in Southern Illinois.

The chapter presented its 1989 Distinguished Service Award to State Representative Larry Woolard for his contributions to the community and the school district through his work in Springfield. The award is given annually to a member of the Williamson County community who has demonstrated outstanding service.

Chapter president Cleta Whitacre '43, MSEd'56, was the organizer and emcee of the event.

Annual Barbecue for Ag Alumni Held in Du Quoin

Over 200 alumni, faculty, and friends of SIUC's College of Agriculture came to a pork chop barbecue held Aug. 29, 1989, during the Du Quoin State Fair. Catered by the Southern Illinois Pork Producers, the event featured Athletics Director Jim Hart '67 and Larry Werries, director of agriculture for the state of Illinois.

Pro Baseball Alum Steve Finley Greet Dallas Alumni

On Sept. 9, 1989, the Dallas/Ft. Worth chapter of the SIU Alumni Association brought out a crowd to watch former Saluki baseball standout Steve Finley '87 in his new role as left fielder for the Baltimore Orioles.

The Orioles were in town to

take on the local favorites, the Texas Rangers. And although Ranger fans had little to celebrate after the game, they did have the opportunity to talk with Finley who was reported to have been wearing an ear-to-ear smile after his RBI double in the 7th inning helped his team come out on top.

Organizers for the pre- and post-game SIUC gatherings were chapter president Janice Crumbacher '76, MA'79, and Phil Edleman '78, MBA'81. The Dallas/Ft. Worth chapter, established in 1983, has continued to experience increased attendance at its events.

Association's VISA Now Held by 2,500 Alumni

What is made of plastic, carries the SIU logo, shows a full-color aerial photo of Pulliam Hall, and advances you cash in a hurry? The SIU Alumni Association's VISA card through Maryland Bank, N.A.

Our direct mail, advertising, and telemarketing efforts on the card have been successful. As of September 1989, 2,500 alumni were carrying our card from coast to coast, and they were enjoying \$9.5 million as the total credit line. At no additional cost to users, a portion of each purchase made with the card is donated to the Alumni Association, providing money for extra services to alumni and University students.

The normal \$20 annual fee for the VISA is waived for first-year participants. Life members in the Alumni Association will have the fee waived for two years.

SIUC students also are entitled to apply for the card at a slightly different interest rate.

For more information, contact the SIU Alumni Association at (618) 453-2408.

Springfield Alumni Sponsor Exhibit at State Fair

The SIU Alumni Association and the Springfield area alumni chapter teamed last August to



Springfield area alumni and the SIU Alumni Association sponsored an exhibit at the Illinois State Fair.

host an exhibit at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield. More than 500 alumni, parents of students, and prospective students visited with University staff and alumni volunteers.

At the exhibit, Dick Small '58, MSEd'65, immediate past president of the SIU Alumni Association, conducted a series of radio interviews with Illinois politicians including Governor James Thompson, State Comptroller Roland Burris '59, and Secretary of State Jim Edgar. The interviews were sent via satellite to 170 radio stations in Illinois.

This was the fifth year in a row that the Springfield chapter was host to an SIUC exhibit at the fair. Larry Aut '70, MS'73, and Don Magee PhD'85 were the key organizers for the 1989 activities. In addition to selling SIUC hats, T-shirts, and other merchandise, the alumni volunteers distributed admissions information, general literature about the University, and sports schedules.



Ken Medley '47 (second from left) of Arlington, Va., editor and publisher, has donated bound volumes of his magazines to the Alumni Authors section of Morris Library. Shown with Medley are (from left) Bob Odaniell, former executive director of the SIU Alumni Association, Dave Koch of Special Collections, and Ed Buerger, current Association director. Medley was editor and publisher of "The Journal of the American Society of Association Executives" (1970-74) and of "Nations Business" (1975-79).

1990 OFFICIAL BALLOT

Voting Instructions

Place an X in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom you wish to vote. Column A is for one member, and Column B is for a second member if more than one member resides in a household.

● To be valid, ballots must reach the alumni office no later than noon, Monday, March 5, 1990.

Mail to SIU Alumni Association, Student Center, Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901-4420.

Directors for Re-election

A

☐

B

☐

George E. McLean '68, MBA'73
Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.
Ballwin, Missouri

9

7

Gayl Pyatt JD'76
Attorney
Pinckneville, Illinois

Members-at-Large

A

7

B

7

Paul W. Brinker '74
Department of Child
and Family Services
Murphysboro, Illinois

7

7

Keith R. Wendland '71
Village of Schaumburg
Wood Dale, Illinois

☐☐

H. Wesley Wilkins '77
Union County State's Attorney
Anna, Illinois

To Join the Association

Annual
(includes spouse)

Life
(includes spouse)

☐ \$20☐ \$250, single payment

NAME _____

SPOUSE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PHONE () _____

Make check payable to the SIU Alumni Association or pay by credit card:

VISA # _____ Exp. date _____

MasterCard # _____ Exp. date _____

Authorized signature _____

Send This Page To....

SIU Alumni Association
Student Center
Southern Illinois University
at Carbondale
Carbondale, IL 62901-4420
(618) 453-2408

Has Something Changed?

We'll consider your news for "Class Notes." Photographs are welcome, but cannot be returned.

This image shows a single sheet of cream-colored paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance and some minor discoloration or foxing, particularly towards the edges. The left edge of the paper is slightly irregular, suggesting it might be part of a bound notebook.

As Fate of Football Ferments, Our "Famers" Fly the Flag

Just a few hours before one of the worst moments in Saluki football history, six proud former SIUC athletes were inducted into our Sports Hall of Fame, annually among the best moments in University athletics.

Sept. 9, 1989, was Hall of Fame Day, first-home-game day, and Stadium Sellout Day all rolled into one. We also needed a win to get people hungry for football again. Following our I-AA national championship in 1983, we had witnessed lackluster seasons and a distressing turnover in coaches. New head coach Bob Smith is the third in six years.

In the season away opener the weekend before, we were chased off the field by Nevada-Reno 41-3. On Sept. 9 we would face Western Illinois, the 1988 Gateway Conference champs and foes we hadn't bested since 1983.

Baseball is the Great American Pastime. Basketball has the most action. But football is the college tradition—the screams of thousands and the raucous of cheerleaders and the brass of bands and the wearing of school colors and, in these computer-chip times, the electronic glitz of scoreboards. Rising in importance, too, is college football as the fall social season, with tailgates before and parties after.

Trumpets had been sounding hopefully about Sept. 9 for months. Athletics Director Jim Hart '67 and his staff had urged fans to fill all 17,325 seats in McAndrew Stadium for the first time in its history.

Much effort had gone into touting the sellout idea in towns all over the region. Flashy posters. The backing of the reorganized Saluki Booster Club. Direct appeals to SIUC

students. To entice spectators further, the normal 1:30 p.m. kickoff time had been pushed back to 4 p.m. with the knowledge that in late summer Carbondale can resemble a steamy camp on the Amazon.

Why such creative hoopla? There was more at stake than just one game. We were facing nothing less than the future of football at SIUC. Last spring Jerome S. Handler, professor of anthropology, had called for the dropping of football—too costly, he had said, and no winning tradition and lack of attendance at games.

In response, nuke-the-prof committees had formed and perhaps a score of pro-football letters appeared in the newspapers, one fan even suggesting

that if the University were to drop anything, it should be anthropology. Stadium Sellout Day could prove once and for all that football was here to stay.

So the stage was set for back-to-back home games on Sept. 9 and 16.

Act One: The Real Athletics Tradition. At the Sports Hall of Fame brunch the morning of Sept. 9, the dilemma of football seemed of little concern. For at this annual induction, the University honors men and women who represented the best in effort, results, and character as students and mentors. The six inductees for 1989 were:

George Iubelt '49, retired basketball coach extraordinaire (1959-78, 1982-89), assistant to Harry Gallatin, Jack Hartman, Paul Lambert, and Cindy Scott. In his 26 years with the University, he signed some of our best players, including Walt Frazier, Mike Glenn, Dick Garrett, and

Joe Meriweather.

Phil Robins ex'76, triple-jump specialist (1972-76), NCAA All American for outdoors and indoors track and field, and member of Bahamas' 1976 and 1980 Olympic teams. He was the first SIUC student athlete to set an NCAA record (55' 5½") for the triple jump) while claiming a national championship.

Barb Larsen Scouler '85, sprint butterfly and distance freestyle swimmer (1980-84), All American in four years in 16 events. Her career totals of 25 records and 101 wins make her No. 2 all-time winner in SIUC's women's swimming history.

Dave Stieb ex'78, center fielder and power hitter (1977-78), leading the Salukis to the NCAA and leading the team in hitting (.394), hits, doubles, triples, homeruns, and RBIs. He has since compiled a superb career in baseball as a pitcher for the Toronto Blue Jays, three times missing either a perfect game or a no-hitter by one out.

Pam Ratcliffe von Jouanne '84, versatile swimmer (1980-84), winner of over 106 races for the Salukis, four-time All American in 23 events, three times holder of top 10 finishes in the nationals. Holding more wins than any other SIUC women's swimmer, she and teammate Scouler (above) created in the early 1980s a very exciting era in Saluki athletics.

Charlene Warring '84, an undaunted competitor in women's basketball (1980-84), all-time leading scorer in the history of the sport here and holder of nine school records, All NIT, and in the top 12 nationally in NCAA. She tallied 1530 points in her 117-game career here and is third in career stats for rebounding and blocks.

Statistics certainly are meaningful in choosing members of the Sports Hall of Fame. But two things are even more impressive: the genuine respect these top athletes hold for each



1989 Hall of Fame inductees, front row from left: Pam von Jouanne, Charlene Warring, and Barbara Scouler. Back row, from left: Phil Robins, Mike Kiesling (master of ceremonies), and George Iubelt.

SPORTS QUARTER

other, their coaches, and the University, and the way they have continued as productive adults the values they showed on the playing fields. Saluki Pride finds its true meaning in the character of our Hall of Fame members.

Act Two: No Light at the End of the Tunnel. Keeping the above sentiments in mind helped temper the disappointment that followed the Hall of Fame ceremonies. For as people flowed out of the Student Center in anticipation of pre-game boosterism, they were greeted by rain. The Salukis' sellout hope—counting on walk-ins from the tailgates and dorms—really ended two hours before the game started.

At the 4 p.m. kickoff, the diehards were already peering into the gloom from the stands. The lightning that halted the game a few minutes into the first quarter would have passed eventually, but no one could hold back the setting sun. McAndrew Stadium, as every Dog fan knows, has been without lights since 1973.

Act Two resumed at 11 a.m. the following day—a first for SIUC football, a two-day game. The gates were thrown open. Free admission. Yet the official attendance was only 3,000, and we lost 14-7.

Act Three: Bob and Antonio's Excellent Adventure. On the following weekend, against the favored Eastern Illinois Panthers (2-0), the Dogs' tails weren't wagging. Their next three games would be away, and the Salukis were 0-2 for the season.

This was the day, too, for the Fourth Annual Great Saluki Tailgate with its astonishingly optimistic theme, "Saluki Football: The Future's So Bright, We Gotta Wear Shades."

The day belonged to Coach Smith who led the 20-17 win over Eastern Illinois. Smith believes in switching the game plan now and then. In the Eastern game, it was a rushing offense that carried the day. Antonio Moore, a junior from St. Louis, was the leading ground gainer and scored two touchdowns.

Epilogue: It's Anybody's Call. Through Oct. 21 (copy deadline for this issue), the Dogs sat meekly at 1-7 and had lost 12 of their last 13 games. Yet sophomore quarterback Scott Gabbert provided much excitement, breaking several of Jim Hart's previous passing records and being named Player of the Week for Division I-AA on Oct. 7.

As for the future of Saluki-style football, in September the Graduate and Professional Student Council reopened the official fray by passing a resolution to eliminate the game. (Their younger peers on the Undergraduate Student Government senate, however, had affirmed their support of the football program last spring.)

Who should decide—the students, University administrators, or the fans? The fans say football is SIUC's contribution to the community, but even among the faithful you find four distinct positions:

1. Saluki Pride! It's critical to the future of the University that we play with the big boys. We

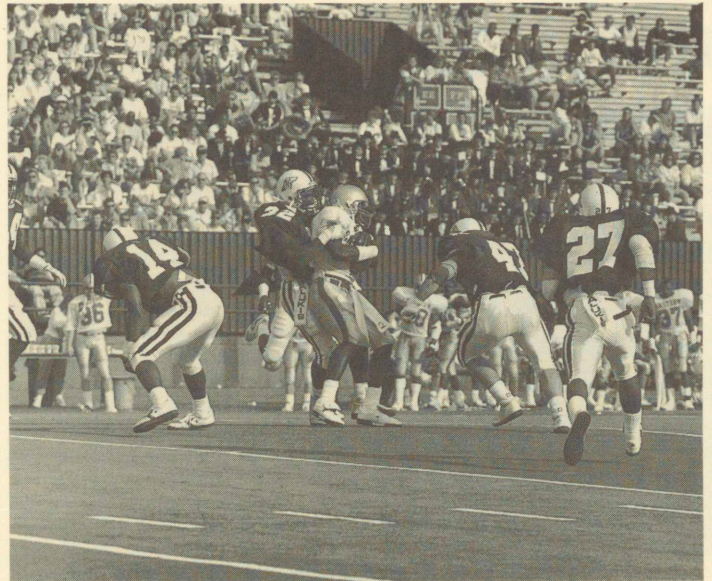
should build a big stadium and go I-A.

2. Get real! Where's the money for a new stadium, and where are the fans to support I-A football? We should drop to Division III and put the savings into our I-A basketball pro-

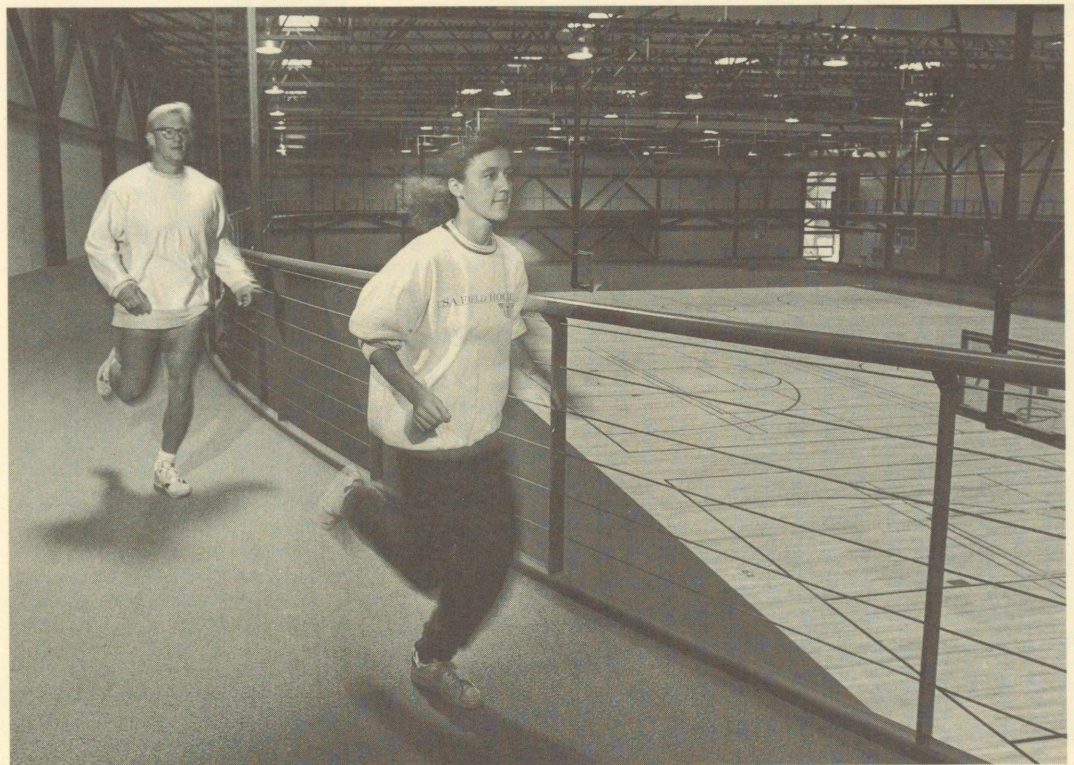
gram.

3. Good grief! Division III is for the nerds. We should stay in I-AA and recruit more incredible hulks.

4. Calm down! It doesn't matter WHAT sort of football we have as long as we still have it.



The Salukis' only win in their first six games came on Sept. 16 in McAndrew Stadium against Eastern Illinois.



TRYING OUT THE TRACK. David Martin, graduate student and assistant track coach, and Wendy Darius, a senior and former field hockey player, are among the first runners to use the elevated jogging track in the newly completed addition to the SIUC Recreation Center.

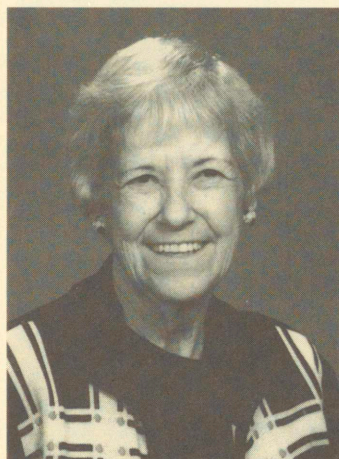
1920s



George E. Casper '27-2, '37, an optometrist, and his wife, **Etoile Winston Casper ex'38**, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on June 3, 1989, in Anna, Ill.

James R. Spiller '29 retired to Florida in 1972 and travels, golfs, and swims year-round. Home is a condo in Sun Center City.

1930s



Evalon Cockrill Ewing '33 of Forsyth, Mo., was Taney County campaign chairman for Ronald Reagan in 1984 and George Bush in 1988.

1940s

Donald L. Bryant Sr. '40, retired executive vice president of The Equitable, was awarded its 1989 Management Service Award. He had been with the firm from 1946 through 1981.

S. Allan Watson '42, MS'44, retired in July 1989 after 27 years as director of religious education in the U.S. Army. He received the Department of Army Commanders Award for Distinguished Civilian Service. He will be in Newport News, Va., for the next two years.

Ralph H. Boatman '43 is a professor and director of continuing education for health services at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Donald R. Fabian '47 is a manager with Reliance United Pacific Surety Mgrs., St. Louis.

1950s

Ralph L. Hanebutt '50 is an administrator with the Interagency Coordination Unit of the Illinois Department of Child and Family Services in Springfield, Ill.

Walter S. Pang ex'50 is the mayor of Tamms, Ill., where he settled with his wife Wanda after retiring from the Army Corps of Engineers.

Roberta Atkins Daschner '52, after 13 years of teaching in Illinois and eight years as a real estate agent in New Orleans, now lives in Dover, Ark., with husband Del and calls herself a domestic engineer.

William E. Bauer '55 is director of continuing education at Kellogg Community College following retirement as an elementary administrator. He also is president of the Friends of the Battle Creek Symphony Orchestra. He and his wife, **Sadie Mohan Bauer '54**, live in Battle Creek, Mich.

James F. Mick '55 is a guidance counselor at Jersey Community High School in Jerseyville, Ill.

Lelia Cruse Marvin MEd'56 is a self employed educational consultant in Carbondale.

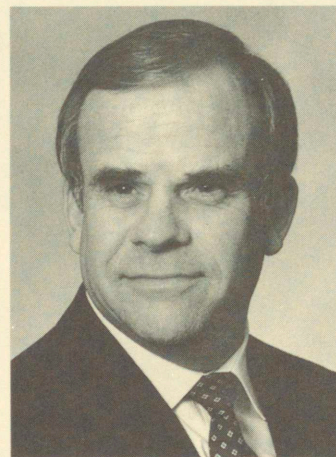
Robert E. Wilson '56, after 23 years with the Illinois Department of Rehabilitation Services and six years teaching in Herrin and Metropolis, Ill., has retired to Zeigler, Ill.

Clinton L. Noren '58 is now the C-141 Aircrew Training System Site manager for Hughes Training Systems at Charleston AFB, S.C., having retired from a 30-year career with the U.S. Air Force.

Harry C. and Carol Wetzel Wood '58 live in Fallbrook, Calif., where he is an industrial arts teacher for the Fallbrook Union Elementary School District and she is the medical office manager for Fallbrook Rancho Surgical.

Bernard Enlow '59 has been appointed executive vice president, administration, at the Skil Corporation headquartered in Chicago.

1960s



Ronald D. Edwards '60, has been promoted to vice president, management supervisor at Keller-Crescent, Evansville, Ind., from group vice president, client services.

Arthur L. Jackson MA'60 is a professor in the biology division of Holyoke Community College in Holyoke, Mass.

G. Leroy Weindorf Jr. '60 is teaching in the #304 School District in Geneva, Ill.

James Robinson Garner MEd'61 recently received a specialist in education degree in educational administration and supervision from Wichita State University.

Martha Joann Massa '61, MS'64, is a 2nd grade teacher at Collinsville Community Unit 10, Collinsville, Ill.

Frank R. Pickard '61, MS'63, is a geologist with the Geotechnical Section of the Illinois Department of Transportation in Ottawa, Ill. He has just finished 25 years and says he has "10 to go."

Donald A. Stork '61, is president of Advanswers Media/Programming in St. Louis.

John F. Wettaw '61 is professor of chemistry at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff.

Robert Allen Spurling '63 is a chief technical adviser with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in Madagascar.

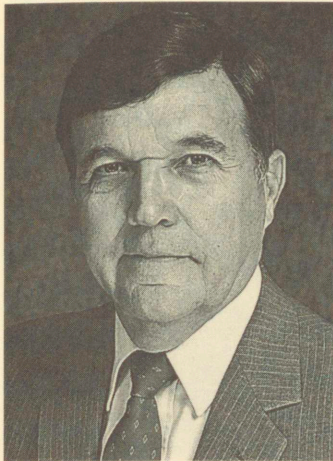


Byron E. Hill '64, formerly vice president and general manager of the Ferguson Machine Division of Crane Co., has joined The Marmon Group Inc., Chicago, as a corporate controller. A colonel in the U.S. Marine Reserve, he has been active in the Marine Corps Reserve Officer Association and is a past post commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

John F. Keller '64 is a special agent with the FBI in Redondo Beach, Calif.

Lawrence E. Burk '65 has been appointed eastern regional director of Alexander & Alexander Inc., an insurance brokerage and risk management consulting company in New York City.

CLASS NOTES



Jim Holland '65, retired from the federal government, has renewed his interest in acting. He played the third base coach of the White Sox in the film *Eight Men Out*, does local commercials, and is the manager of a license branch for the State of Indiana. His wife, **Vicki Holland ex'59**, earned a degree from Florida State University and is working for the Citizens Action Coalition. They live in Indianapolis.

Tso-Hwa Lee MA'65, PhD'73, on the geography faculty at California State University-Fullerton, has been an exchange professor to China for the past year.

James A. Seibert '65, MEd'67, is assistant superintendent/principal for Unity Point School in Carbondale.



Judith Walenta Tanner '65 is a broker of fine jewelry through her own business. She and her husband, David, live in Newark, Calif., and enjoy traveling.

Robert Uniek '65 is supervisor of the Industrial Engineering Electromotive Division of General Motors in La Grange, Ill.

Kay M. Brechtelsbauer MEd'66, PhD'80, is SIUC's head softball coach.

Greg J. Janik '66 is a national account executive for Crawford & Company, Schaumburg, Ill. His wife, **Karin Mickan Janik '65**, continues as vice president of programs for the St. Louis alumni chapter of the College of Business and Administration.

Jane Johnston '66, a physical education specialist with the Milwaukee public schools, is currently chair of elementary physical education of the Wisconsin Association.

Ronald D. Menaker '66 is an attorney in Chicago.

Michael L. Yates '66, MEd'68, has been promoted to associate professor of paralegal studies at Missouri Southern State College in Joplin.



William H. Hurry Jr. MS'67 has been appointed dean of admissions and financial aid at Rhode Island College in Providence. He had been the director of the Center for Financial Aid and Student Employment Services.

Philip A. Meyer MA'67, PhD'68, has been named director of agency resources for Nationwide Insurance, Columbus, Ohio. He had been director of research since 1986.

Eugene E. Trotter '67, MS'70, professor in the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Michigan State University, East Lansing, is on a 12-month sabbatical leave at the University of Florida conducting a study to assess the feasibility of a full-scale agricultural leadership development program for the State of Florida.

Mina Halliday Casmir MS'68 is an adjunct professor at Pepperdine University and self employed consultant in Canoga Park, Calif.

Garrett B. Johnson '68 is a mechanical engineer for the Illinois Capital Development Board in Springfield. He was recently elected president of the Central Illinois Chapter of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers.

Joyce Anne Kelly '68, MA'71, is a board member at large for the Illinois School Library Media Association. Her husband, **Ronald D. Klein '76**, is director of SIUC's Air Institute and Service.

Norma Moppin-Anderson '68 is director of equal opportunity for Control Data Planning Corporation, Minneapolis.

Jeffrey M. Lerner '69, MS'70, attorney-at-law, is a partner with Lerner, Lawrijan & Reiss Ltd. in Chicago.

James J. Nagle MA'69 is a higher education specialist with the Illinois Education Association in Springfield.

Howard B. Silver '69 is vice president of finance and chief financial officer for United Development in Wheeling, Ill.

1970

Lawrence J. Bassuk has been promoted to division patent counsel for Texas Instruments in Dallas.

Leonard R. Bollman is a district ranger with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Clarksville, Ark.

David H. Koch is an employment security specialist III with the Illinois Department of Security, Mount Vernon, Ill.

Darrell Eugene Latch, an ordained minister with the United Methodist Church, has been a competitive powerlifter since 1980 and won the ANPPC World Championship 242-pound class of the Masters division in February 1989. He owns Sun Light Total Fitness in Charleston, Ill.

Alfred Edwin Smith is director of network communications with MasterCard International in St. Louis. His says his hobbies are watching SIUC football and basketball games and raising a family.

1971

Linda J. Corder, MEd'74, PhD'86, has been appointed senior development officer for the University of Buffalo Foundation in Buffalo, N.Y. She was formerly director of development research and records for Bryant College, Smithfield, R.I.

Joseph F. Ewing is a claims coordinator with Country Mutual Insurance, Harrisburg, Ill.

Kenneth A. Fisher is general reclamation foreman for Consolidated Coal in DeSoto, Ill.

John W. Hunt, MEd'73, PhD'77, is director of secondary education for Academy School District #20 in Colorado Springs, Colo. He had been director of schools for Decatur School District #61 in Decatur, Ill.

Scott A. Miller is a construction project coordinator with SIUC's Physical Plant.

Charles E. Stuenkel is a senior sales representative for Mobay Corp. in Indianapolis.

1972

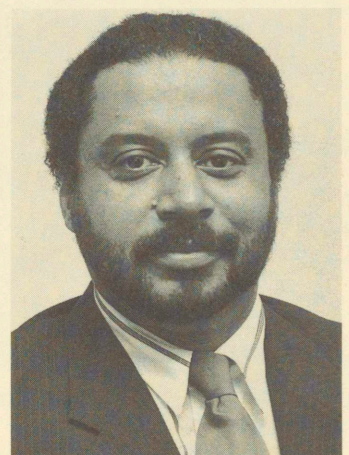
Michael Thomas Bruns is an air quality specialist with the Illinois Department of Transportation in Springfield.

Harriet Ann Dehlinger, MA'73, is the principal and a teacher in the Adams Friendship Area Schools in Grand Marsh, Wis.

Frederick R. Easton is a salesman for Grant's Fertilizer Service in Toledo, Ill.

Elaine Gazdeck is a regulatory affairs associate with Vipent Research Laboratories, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Terry P. Jurjevich is the premium audit manager with the Hartford Insurance Group in Atlanta.



Leroy E. Kennedy '72 is the Illinois Institute of Technology's first director of community relations. He has worked extensively with community groups and government agencies to foster affordable housing and economic development in urban areas. He is a lifelong resident of Chicago's South Side.

1973

Thomas D. McDonald PhD is an associate professor in the sociology department at North Dakota State University in Fargo.

Doreen E. Rydzewski is a teacher in the Chicago public high school system.

Ross Scalise is a physician who trains family practice residents at Kaiser Medical Center in Fontana, Calif.

Dennis R. Thompson, MS'81, is an extension adviser in agriculture at the University of Illinois in Urbana.

Reid S. Adkins MS'76 is vice president and general manager for International Nutrition in Omaha, Neb. He holds a Ph.D. from Iowa State University.

Maria Elizabeth Bencini is a postal worker with the U.S. Postal Service in Carbondale.

Theresa M. Callamari MSEd is a business education teacher for the Washington County Board of Education in Smithsburg, Mo.

R. J. Finnegan is corporate market manager for Taco Electronics in Hauppauge, N.Y., and is working toward a master's degree.

Gerald R. Holewinski is a broadcast news producer for WGN-TV in Chicago.

Deborah McNeal Kolmer, MSEd'80, is a 7th grade teacher in Glendale, Ariz.

John E. Prudent is general manager for Hugo Nev-Proler Co., Huntington Beach, Calif.

Glenn A. Saccomanno is food and beverage operations director for Caesars Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City, N.J.

Wallace R. Wood is an associate professor of accounting and logistics with the University of Cincinnati in Ohio.

1974

James A. Angio is president, producer, and director of CSE Inc. in Frankfort, Ill.

Spiro S. and Judith Keppler Hayes live in Berwyn, Ill. He is a programmer/analyst with the U.S. Postal Service.



Rick Ulman (at right) and his fiddling partner Bob Butler.

Fiddling Around

Just give Rick Ulman MFA'70, of St. Louis a 10-block square area anywhere in a city and three months to explore it, and he will turn up significant folklore and folk music.

Ulman is a painter and sculptor. He also is one-half of a St. Louis-based traditional music duo called Fydlstyx. He and his musical partner, Bob Butler, are doing their best to preserve and record tradi-

tional fiddle music. They learn about these traditions first-hand from 80- and 90-year-old fiddlers who are the last remaining sources of the music.

Whether they are recording an old fiddler in southern Missouri or performing at one of their own gigs, Ulman and Butler always try to remember—and educate their audiences about—where the music came from and what it was originally intended for. It is music that developed in an acoustical environment—a front porch, a kitchen, or maybe a small barn.

"In the old days," Ulman says, "when you said you were having a dance, that didn't mean you rented a dance hall. It meant you invited a few friends over to your house and pulled the furniture out of your living room. That's where your dance was. That's why we really want to be close to people and not be up on a stage when we perform." Ulman plays a veritable orchestra of folk instruments, including guitar, mandolin, concertina, banjo, Celtic drum, and pennywhistle.

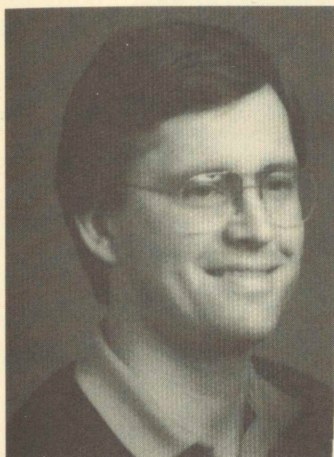
In addition to collecting music and performing, Ulman and Butler have joined with a third partner to form Fiddle Around, a company that distributes their recordings and those of several older fiddlers they have recorded. Fiddle Around has issued six cassettes and is looking for original sources of other fiddle music—either older people who play or who have tapes, wire recordings, or any kind of record of what grandpa or grandma used to play. Fiddle Around's address is P.O. Box 15075, St. Louis, MO 63110.

Ulman holds three other university degrees, including a Ph.D. in ethnomusicology from the School of Scottish Studies at Edinburgh University in Scotland. He has worked on publications and recordings for a number of folk music projects, including those produced by the U.S. Library of Congress, and he has collected music, folklore, and stories throughout the United States, Great Britain, Europe, and North Africa.

He has learned that, even in an age of global communication, some people still live extremely isolated lives. "This one guy we were visiting wanted a great favor from us. He wanted to go back to the place where he was born. He was really shy about asking us, even though I had been visiting him for a couple of years. It turns out that the place was only six or eight miles away."

Much of the old fiddle music is being lost because it is played in non-traditional tunings, tunings not accepted by experts and organizations that have narrow definitions of what is worthwhile preserving. "Many of these groups have even outlawed playing the fiddle in anything other than the normal tuning during contests. When they do that, they are saying they don't care about all these tunes played in weird tunings and that they should just be allowed to die off." Not if Rick Ulman can help it. — Steven J. Givens

Howard I. Jones is coordinator of printing and mailing services for Northwestern Steel and Wire in Sterling, Ill.



Franklin E. Smith '74 is systems research manager for Eaton Corp. in Milwaukee, Wis.

Janice Baldasar Morgando is district operations manager for Metpath Inc. in Wood Dale, Ill. Her husband, **Tony J. Morgando**, is deputy director for the State of Illinois Board of Elections, campaign financing division.

Carolyn Hanselmann Clark Morrow has been appointed the Malloy-Rabinowitz Preservation Librarian for the Harvard University Library. She had been preservation librarian at SIUC until 1984 when she left to join the staff at the Library of Congress.

Lynn M. Wines is manager of the interior design department for Bloomingtondale's in Chicago.

1975

William S. Barrett is afternoon sports anchor, weekend disc jockey, and special assignments announcer for WADK-AM in Newport, R.I.

Stephen D. Goepfert is senior director, auditing, for Continental Airlines in Houston. He had previously been auditing director for Eastern Airlines in Miami.

David E. Harmon MSEd '78 is superintendent of reclamation and construction for the Navasota Mining Company, College Station, Tex.

Pamela Kartinos Hungerford is chief of the planning division of DCASR in Chicago. She and her husband were expecting twins last October.

Dennis Frank Martinek is a pilot with Sears and Roebuck in Chicago.

Tim Mills is territory marketing manager for J.I. Case Co. in Racine, Wis.

1976

Herbert A. Duncan is a senior communications engineer with Planning Research Corp. in Sierra Vista, Ariz.

Dudley Dvorak, Seattle, Wash., was the second officer and flight engineer on United Airlines Flight 232 that crashed in Sioux City, Iowa, on July 19, 1989. He was one of four surviving crew members credited with saving the lives of 121 of the passengers. He joined United in 1986 after 26 years as a pilot for the U.S. Air Force.

Nicholas F. Harkovich teaches at Glenbrook South High School in Glenview, Ill.

Craig M. Mundle is controller for the Valley Line Company in St. Louis.

Michael R. Pike is night manager for Country Fair in Carbondale.

David Wesley Polensky is corporate security manager for Morton International in Chicago.

Ann D. Smith MSEd, PhD '78, is an associate professor of education at Kennesaw State College, Marietta, Ga.

Joseph W. Troester is a research hydrologist with the U.S. Geological Survey in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Janice L. Tucker, assistant director of public relations at Grinnell College in Grinnell, Iowa, recently earned accreditation with the Public Relations Society of America.

1977

Patrick A. Auman, MS '80, PhD '84, has joined Sarah Bush Lincoln Health Center in Mattoon, Ill., as an assistant administrator. He had been an assistant administrator at McKennan Hospital in Sioux Falls, S.D.

Mark Edward Chambers is a teacher at Cairo, Ill., Junior High School.

John P. Hawkins is the golf course superintendent at the Country Club of Decatur, Decatur, Ill.

Robert Eugene Karr is a senior mine accountant for the Amax Coal Company in Chandler, Ind.

Gregory J. Leider is owner and president of Gregory J. Leider Construction Co. in Libertyville, Ill., and specializes in rehabilitating older homes.



Timothy E. Griffith '77 has been appointed vice president of sales and marketing for Payco Seeds in Dassel, Minn.

Michael J. Maxwell, MA '77, is an administrative officer and post-traumatic stress disorder coordinator for the Veterans Administration in Portland, Ore. He recently returned from Moscow where he worked with Russian psychologists to establish a post-traumatic treatment program for veterans of the Afghanistan conflict.

1978

Tom Abrahamson has been promoted from director of admissions to dean of admissions and records at DePaul University in Chicago.

Keith A. Francis is vice president of The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis.

Sandra Perry Henry JD is an assistant professor of business administration at Bradley University in Peoria, Ill. She is a member of the American, Illinois, and Peoria County Bar Associations and the Midwest Business Law Association. She also is a registered real estate broker and registered professional nurse.

Steven Paul Malone is district executive of the Boy Scouts of America in Lima, Ohio.

Jennifer L. Murrell is a senior application development analyst with Citicorp Mortgage in St. Louis.

George N. Sheppard is a public affairs representative with the Central Illinois Public Service Co. in Marion, Ill.

1979

Anthony Earle Barnes is a safety specialist with the U.S. Postal Service in Birmingham, Ala.

David G. Clarke opened his own CPA business in Murphysboro, Ill., in 1988.

1980

Robert E. Anthony, MSEd '81, is director of intramurals at Mesa State College in Grand Junction, Colo.

Sue J. Fraley, MA '84, is a public information specialist for SIUC's University News Service.

Jann L. Ingmire is a public information officer in the office of Illinois Comptroller Roland Burris '59 in Springfield.

Roland B. Kirsch is an assistant vice president of The Boatmen's Bank in Mount Vernon, Ill.

Kurt A. Kiser is a sportscaster for KOSA-TV in Odessa, Tex.

Michael J. Krywanio is a senior production engineer with British Petroleum in Anchorage, Alaska.

James P. Reburn, MACC '82, and his wife, **Vicky R. Reburn '82**, live in St. Louis, where he is an assistant professor with the University of Missouri-St. Louis.

Mary C. Rudasill JD is a staff attorney with the SIU School of Law, Carbondale.

Susanna Felicitas Rudofsky is a research technologist with the University of Chicago.

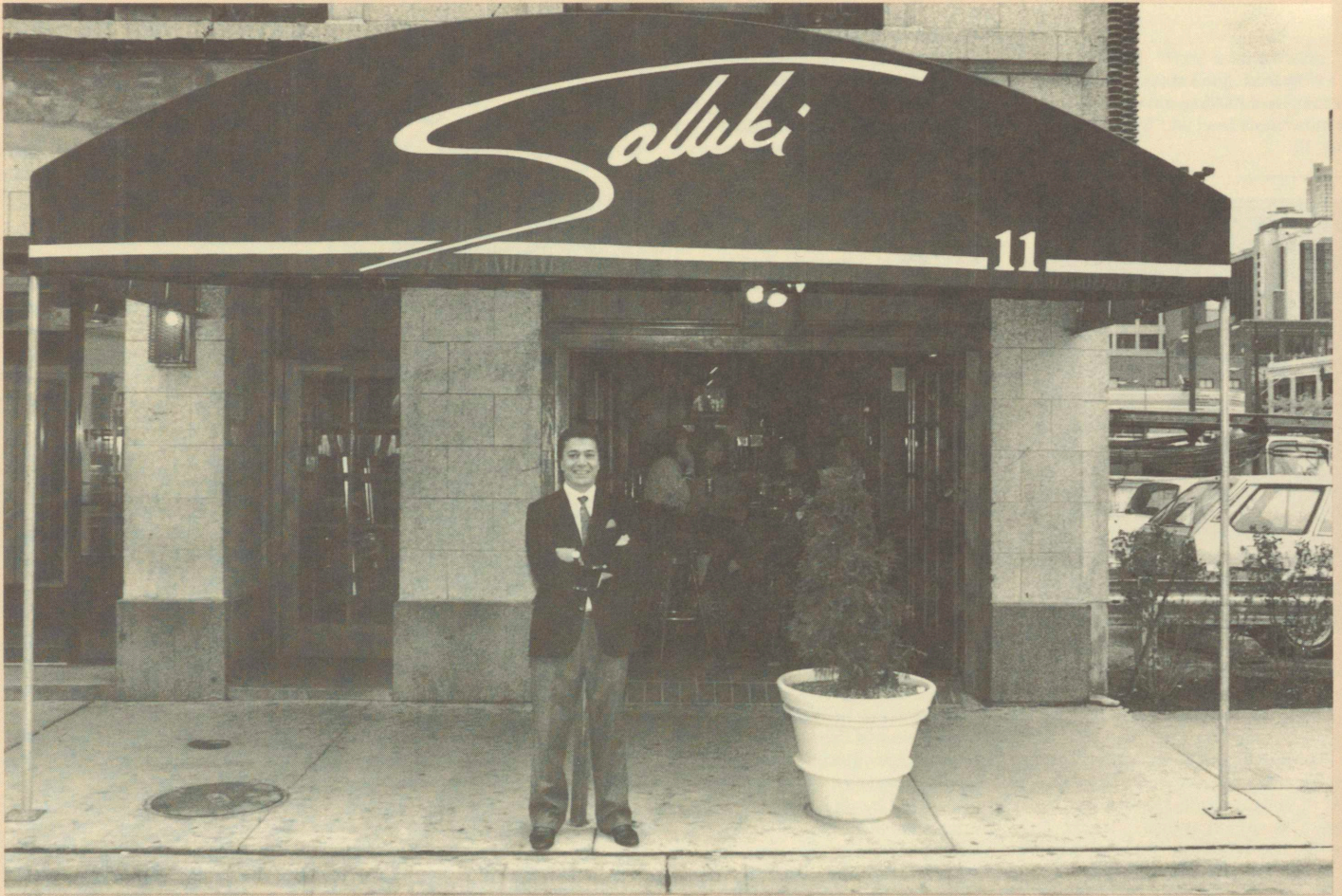
1981

John J. Barenbrugge is area manager for a private recreation facility in Murray, Utah.

Brian R. Crawford, a public affairs specialist for the Metropolitan Chicago Health Care Council, married Vicky Piper in 1988. They have recently started a small electronic publishing business.

Matthew F. Daub, MFA '84, is an assistant professor of fine art with Kutztown University of Pennsylvania, Kutztown, Pa.

Karen S. Duggan is an engineer with Abbott Laboratories in Abbott Park, Ill.



Fred Chamanara in front of his bar, Saluki, in Chicago.

Chicago Bar for the Dawgs

Alumni living in Chicago have always basked in a particularly festive *esprit d'corps*. It might be the razzing that the Windy City faction takes because of SIUC's enduring, if not entirely accurate, image as a refuge for free spirits rather than a place for dedicated scholars. Or it might be their alma mater's unusual nickname: the Saluki.

And now, in what may be the ultimate nod of recognition from the Toddlin' Town, Chicago offers its first state-university-inspired watering hole, called Saluki, at 11 E. Ohio Ave., directly south of the Medina Temple in the Hotel Tokyo building. Take that, U. of I. and Northwe\$ttern! You don't see any "Fighting Illini Cocktail Teepees" or "NU Wildcat Drinking Dishes" around Chi-town, now do you?

Saluki is owned by engineering alumnus Freydoun "Fred" Chamanara '72, who also owns Bijan, a bistro restaurant at 663 N. State St. The interiors of both properties were built by Chamanara's SIUC classmate and roommate, Charles Canali '72, who owns a construction company in Naperville, Ill.

Chamanara said he drew inspiration for his Saluki bar from a now-departed Carbondale watering hole, The Club, a hole-in-the-wall hangout near the Varsity Theater. Some bars sing. The Club belched. Although it did feature a punch-pocked wall mural of the Budweiser Clydesdales, it generally was regarded as having the most wretched decor of any tavern ever to tap a keg.

Most SIUC alums, however, can no longer afford to be seen in that sort of unsavory-but-damn-fine place now that they have jobs, mort-

gages, and—in a few rare but documented cases—actual responsibilities. So Chamanara has cleaned up his Chicago version. It actually is a fairly respectable joint, and it is well-stocked with memorabilia: posters, bric-a-brac, T-shirts, and photos of the inspiring institution. Saluki is open to 4 a.m.

In the spirit of The Club, Saluki has a drawing each week to award a free keg's worth of beer to regular customers. A party for every week. A week for every party.

Chamanara graduated with a degree in industrial engineering, "but at SIU we all had degrees in the bar business," he says. His engineering degree won him his first position in automobile placement engineering ("I parked cars at The Playboy Club a couple of years"). He eventually moved up to operating game machines around town and to opening a liquor store.

He opened Saluki as a hangout for friends from his days on campus. "My heart has always been with SIU," he says. "I always used to go there for weekends after I graduated, just for fun and to visit Giant City again." Saluki is his fantasy bar. "I have always wanted to have a bar with the atmosphere of The Club. It affects your soul."

Chamanara advertises Saluki in *The Daily Egyptian*, and he stages his own alumni reunions there. Lest SIUC alumni fear that Saluki might slip away before they get into Chicago again, Chamanara has a 10-year lease on the building.—Wes Smith '75

Wes Smith, a reporter for the "Chicago Tribune," has written two books: "Welcome to the Real World," aimed at recent college graduates, and "The Pied Pipers of Rock 'n' Roll: Radio Deejays of the 50's and 60's," published in 1989.

CLASS NOTES

Jane Marie Evans is a cameraperson with CNN in Rome, Italy.

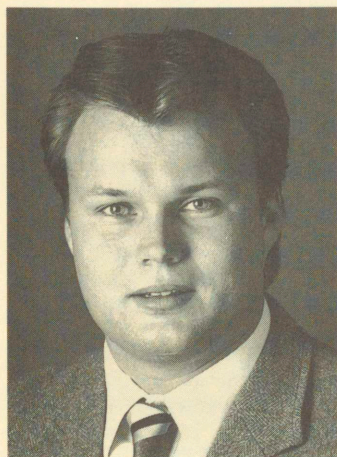
Susan Clarke Jennings is a CPA with Clarke and Co. in Murphysboro, Ill.

Evelyn Nightingale MBA is a registered pharmacist with Express Scripts in St. Louis.

David T. Stanley is chairman of the Industrial Training Department of Delaware Technical and Community College in Dover, Del. He earned his MS from Wilmington College in human resource management.



Susan L. Elwood '81, previously associate director of admissions at the University of Charleston, is human resources supervisor for McDonough Caperton Insurance Group in Charleston, W.Va.



Jerry W. Nichols '81 has been promoted to manager of mainframe production systems support for the Information Systems Group at Sta-Rite Industries in Delavan, Wis.

Brad Alan Stern, MA'83, is division marketing manager for Encyclopaedia Britannica, USA, Floral Park, N.Y.

William D. Smith is an industrial manufacturing engineer with the Square D Company in Columbia, Mo.

James Alton Vassar is plant engineer with the Eimac Division of Varian Associates, San Carlos, Calif.

Gerry F. Vitort is sales manager of KEX Radio in Portland, Ore. 1982

1982

Timothy J. Andriesen is a manager with Monticello Grain in Monticello, Ill.

Kevin M. Barth is a pharmaceutical sales representative with Marion Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.

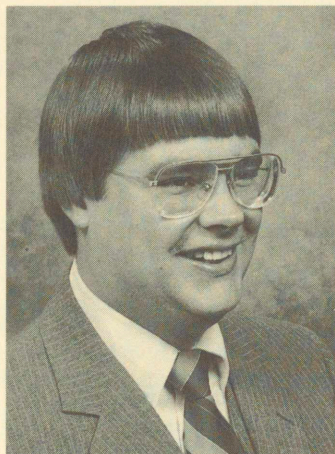
Rodney L. Clark is terminal manager for Consolidated Grain and Barge in Aurora, Ind.

Jay Eric Cook was promoted in August to senior loan analyst with the Landmark Bancshares Corp. in St. Louis.

Richard D. Hayes is claim supervisor of health insurance for the Mountain States Regional Office of State Farm Insurance in Greeley, Colo.

Ricky J. Kammerer is a captain in the U.S. Army serving as a radiation protection officer at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo.

Jeffrey A. Kirtland is staff geologist with Sweet-Edwards/Emcon, Bothell, Wash.



Fritz Edward Lower '82, MA'83, MD'89, has entered a pathology residency at the University of Florida Medical Center in Gainesville.

Del E. Luber is a sales representative with McNeil Pharmaceutical in Springfield, Pa.

Steven G. Metsch is lifestyle writer for the *Herald and Review* in Decatur, Ill. He also hosts a weekly movie review show on WDZ Radio.

Colleen F. Murphy is director of clinical marketing for the SIU School of Medicine in Springfield, Ill.

Perry Alan Sutker is a self-employed market maker with the Chicago Board Options Exchange in Chicago.

Hormaz M. Vania is the principal of Vania Engineering in Springfield, Ill.

Brad Wilson is a field representative for Ciba-Geigy AG Division in Valparaiso, Ind.

Sandra Sherman Youngstrom is a design engineer for Beam, Longest & Neff in Indianapolis. She and her husband were expecting their first child in November 1989.

1983

Brian S. Anderson is a police officer with the University of Chicago Police Department.

Robert E. Bailey is in corporate communications with Advanced System Applications, Bloomingdale, Ill. He is also an ACE, a member of American (roller) Coaster Enthusiasts.

Paul R. Coile is superintendent of the college scholarship program with the U.S. Air Force for the Department of Defense Medical Examination Review Board and the USAF Academy, Colorado Springs, Colo.

D. Michael Dowling is area manager for the Mirex Corp. in St. Louis.

John Dunning, a police officer at SIUC, and his wife, Cynthia McNeill Dunning MSEd'87, are the parents of a daughter born in 1988.

Richard F. Glodich is a 6th grade teacher and 8th grade basketball and track coach for Unit District #168 in West Frankfort, Ill.

Sherry Cristol and William A. Goldstein live in Rolling Meadows, Ill. She is account manager for Ask Mr. Travel.

Marian Webster and Jeffrey C. Hawkins live in Kalamazoo, Mich. She is coordinator of orientation at Western Michigan University.

Jan Charles Podrebarac is an aircraft fleet planner with United Airlines in Fairfield, Calif. His wife, Renee Dasaro Podrebarac '85, is a dental hygienist. They were expecting their first child in November 1989.

Timothy J. Troester and Elizabeth Galsworthy PhD'89 were married in July 1989. He is self employed, and she is an assistant professor of communication disorders at Northern Michigan University. They live in Negaunee, Mich.

1984

Steven J. Beatty is a captain in the U.S. Air Force serving as a space and electronics systems analyst. He is stationed at Kirtland AFB, New Mexico.

Daniel S. Crockett is a systems staff programmer with Discover Card Services in Riverwoods, Ill.

Candace Russell Durham is a speech and language pathologist with the Oak Park School District in Oak Park, Ill.

John D. Elwood, a field engineer with AIL Systems in Edwards, Calif., married Theresa Rencoret of Lancaster, Calif., in May 1989.

Julie Clayberg Goshorn is in administrative services with Old Kent Bank in Clarendon Hills, Ill.

Catherine Kujawa is a physical therapist with Baxter Physical Therapy in Chicago.

Margarete A. Mayer MA is a secretary with the U.S. Consulate in Sonora, Mexico.

Carmen F. Perone Jr., an instructor crew commander with the U.S. Air Force at EE. Warren AFB, Wyo., has recently been promoted to captain.

Jeffrey Lynn Schwegman and Suzanne Jeanne Stokes '78 were married in May. She is a teacher at St. Joseph Educational Center in Kirkwood, Mo., and he is a systems analyst with the Xerox Corp. in St. Louis.

Lou Ellen Smith is a social worker with Marion Memorial Hospital in Marion, Ill.

Steven J. Stahl has been promoted to technical director for the Cable News Network in Atlanta.

1985

James A. Barnett is a fabrication superintendent with the U.S. Air Force in Lakenheath, England.

Nelson Lee Beneze JD is a legal services developer with the Illinois Department on Aging in Springfield.

Craig D. Hiser is a broker associate with the Kenneth J. Johnson Agency in Belleville, Ill.

Walter C. Janis Jr. is an engineer scientist with McDonnell Douglas in Long Beach, Calif.



Donald R. Maranell is a LTJG and supply officer with the U.S. Navy at the submarine base in Groton, Conn.

Patrick J. Murphy is senior project manager for ManTech Services Corp., Orange Park, Fla.

Bea J. Nance is assistant horse trainer for the Ron Burke Stables, Redlands, Calif.

Amy A. Novara is policy service coordinator for the Safeco Insurance Regional Office in St. Louis.

William G. Reiss is a mechanical engineer with Motorola, Northbrook, Ill.

Kurt R. Sagendorph is manager of Hermans Sporting Goods in West Des Moines, Iowa.

Dawn Rizzo Sarsha, account manager for Thirty Three Temporaries, Inc., Chicago, and **Mark E. Sarsha '86** were married last April.

Mary Remy Schwartz is a programmer/analyst with United Airlines in Elk Grove Village, Ill. Her husband, **Mark W. Schwartz**, is a mechanical engineer with Motorola in Arlington Heights, Ill.

Fidel Silva Jr., probation officer with the Dallas County Adult Probation Dept. in Dallas, and his wife **Michelle** were expecting their first child last August.

William E. Smith PhD is an assistant professor and chairman of academic programs at Florida Institute of Technology in Ft. Eustis, Va.

Ruth M. Swan is engineering manager of Vickers Modular, a division of Vickers Hydraulics in Carol Stream, Ill.

Dr. Colette T. Tangel is an intern at Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital in Cooperstown, N.Y.

Jeffery A. Volz is an engineer with AT&T Network Systems in Lisle, Ill.

Timothy J. Wolfe is senior account manager with the NCR Corporation in Chicago.

Scott D. Brott is signal supervisor for the Chicago & Northwestern Transportation Co. in Northlake, Ill.

Denise M. Cole is paymaster and assistant personnel director of North Shore Hilton in Skokie, Ill.

Gregory Epplin and **Martha Julia Travelstead '88** were married in December 1988. She is a survey drafter for KBA, and he is an electrical engineer for McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis.

Gregory W. Fry is a customer training instructor for the Boeing Company in Seattle.

Joseph N. Huet is on the engineering staff with the map division of the Cook County Highway Department in Chicago.

Michael J. Kendall is service branch manager for Porter-Cable in Manchester, Conn.

Scot M. Klimke, an analysis and technology engineer for Continental Bank Corp. in Chicago, earned his MSEE from the Illinois Institute of Technology in May.

Joel Kenneth Lovelace is a presidential management intern with the U.S. Department of Labor in Washington, D.C.

Jean Ann Mathis is a teacher for WEEOC Head Start in Steeleville, Ill.

Mary Beth Meehan is the head athletic trainer for the Charlotte Country Day School in Charlotte, N.C.

Samuel A. Meyers is an electronics engineer with the Naval Avionics Center in Indianapolis.

William F. Morey PhD has been appointed as an assistant professor in the department of decision sciences at Central State University, Edmond, Okla.

Paul R. Niederkorn has been promoted to senior production technician with Abbott Laboratories in Irving, Tex.

Edward Skoczen Jr. MS has been appointed assistant dean of students for residence life at Albright College, Reading, Pa.

Ronald E. Warnick is a reporter-photographer for the Arcola, Ill., *Record-Herald*.

Mattie Joyce West is maintenance supervisor for the Detroit Transportation Corp. in Detroit.

1986

Kimberly A. Binning-Wilburn is a programmer analyst with the Analysts International Corp. in St. Louis.

Kathy L. Black, MSED'88, is an instructor in the department of business education at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio.

Chris Briddick has joined the student services staff at Buena Vista College in Storm Lake, Iowa. He had been a counselor at Vanderbilt University.

1987

Ricky B. Bailey is an electronics instructor at Elgin Community College in Elgin, Ill.

Linda M. Bohn and **Jeffrey Scott Derstine '88** were married last April. Linda is a mechanical engineer with McDonnell Douglas and Jeffrey is a mechanical engineer for Olin. They live in Edwardsville, Ill.

Darrell L. Cape is a salesman and crop consultant for Peoria County Service in Edwards, Ill.

Peggy Roggy Emling is a paralegal with Dunham, Boman & Leskera in Belleville, Ill.

Michael Earl Freese is a health benefits adviser for the U.S. Navy at the Branch Medical Clinic in Norfolk, Va.

Stanley Otto Hoffman is a senior engineering technician with Harris Semi Conductor in Findlay, Ohio.

Mark R. Lemke is an electrical engineer with Omni-Circuits in Glenview, Ill.

Michael D. Plunkett is a systems engineer with Electronic Data Systems in Detroit, Mich.

Jeffery W. Rowland is an account representative for Wang Laboratories in New York City.

Mark Edward Taylor was recently promoted from operations coordinator to superintendent of operations at LAX Airport in Los Angeles.

1988

Charles T. Ahlstrand PhD is director of the career/co-op center at Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University in Prescott, Ariz.

Sheila P. Dooley is a public health associate at the Centers for Disease Control in Chicago.

Matthew E. Gorecki is an account executive for WLRW-FM in Champaign, Ill.

Patrick Kerry Mahaffey is a manager with Goodwill Industries in San Bernardino, Calif.

Claude J. Reeve Jr. is a programs administrator and curriculum developer at Travis AFB, Calif. He is working toward his MSED at Chapman College.

Luis Ramon Rivera is an SFC with the clinical support division of the U.S. Army at Fort Hood, Tex.

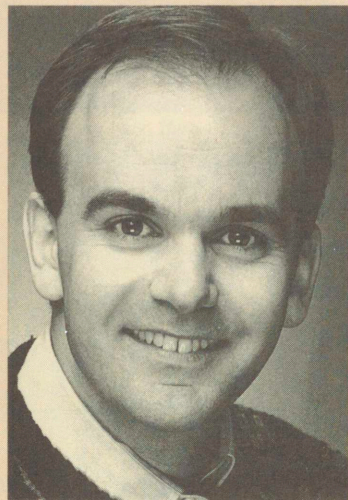
Kim Marie Rowe is a laboratory technician with Silliker Laboratories in Chicago Heights, Ill.

1989

Karl-Heinz Dukstein MFA is assistant director of Collins Living-Learning Residence Hall at Indiana University in Bloomington and a free-lance photographer.

TO SUBMIT CLASS NOTES: Send news and photographs for consideration to the SIU Alumni Association, Student Center, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901. Photographs cannot be returned. Selections are based on space considerations and other editorial judgments. Please allow up to two issues for information to appear.

An Actor's Life



You've probably seen this TV commercial for Bonanza Restaurants: a young man, unable to pay his bill at a steak house that—unlike Bonanza—charges for "extras," has to roll up his sleeves and wash dishes.

That young man is **John Seibert '80**, but don't jump to the conclusion that he makes his living from this highly commercial form of acting. "These kinds of projects are usually fun and sometimes profitable but can never be counted on as a sole source of income," he said. In the theater, only a tiny percentage of actors and actresses

become stars on the New York stage or in Hollywood films, and few performing artists are able to support themselves by their acting. But regional repertory theater is an alternative for those with sufficient talent and enterprise.

After graduating from SIUC, Seibert taught school for two years in Belleville, Ill., and then earned a master of fine arts degree in 1985 at the University of Minnesota. That spring, he was an apprentice with Actors Theater, and in the fall he was invited to join the acting company. He is now in his fifth nine-month season with the group. He met his future wife, Terry, when she joined the company as an actress in 1985. They were expecting their first child in November.

Actors Theater produces six plays a season at its home theater and also has an extensive international exchange program. The playbill

includes the classics as well as new plays and an occasional premiere. Seibert has appeared in such wide-ranging roles as Claudio in *Much Ado About Nothing*, as Count Almaviva in *The Barber of Seville*, and as Astrov in *Uncle Vanya*, among other roles.

"Terry and I believe we are part of a very special theater community in Minneapolis/St. Paul," Seibert said. "I think it's important for theater students and the cultural community of SIUC, Southern Illinois, and beyond to note this. There *are* theater artists actually making a living outside of New York and L.A., and the majority of these artists are, I believe, quite content to do so.

"Broadway theater seems more and more to be defining itself as little more than a high roller's investment option these days and, for actors, is becoming less and less attractive." Much to the chagrin of New York Actors Equity members, the amount of work keeps increasing for professional actors in the prairie states, he said.

While he appreciates the security that a group like Actors Theater offers, Seibert is aware of drawbacks. He understands the repertory actor's fears of complacency and of familiarity by the audience.

Seibert keeps his hand in as a teacher on the staff of the private Minnesota Conservatory of the Performing Arts in St. Paul, and he works with the Guthrie Theater's public outreach program in Minneapolis. He enjoys "getting out to the local community colleges and high schools to spread the word about Actors Theater." He also is vice-chair of the Twin Cities Liaison Committee for Actors Equity Association and has worked as a volunteer with the Twin Cities branch of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.

Seibert's father is C. Gene Seibert, former manager of the Southern Illinois Airport. Oldtimers will remember when the Seibert family ran a pharmacy and ice-cream parlor on the corner of Jackson Street and Washington Avenue (where the Thrift Shop is now located) in Carbondale.

What does Seibert miss most about Carbondale, besides his dad and SIUC? "In the fall I long for the taste of a nice, tart Jonathan apple from Arnold's on south 51," he said. "Minnesota fruit just doesn't compare!" — *Ben Gelman*

Have Voice, Will Travel



On almost every Saturday morning for the past three years, **Jean Armstrong '87** has gone to the studios of WSIU-FM to host a three-hour program featuring music from the big band era. "People love this music," she said. "There's a big audience for it out there. I get a lot of letters and phone calls." One of her most knowledgeable callers is a 16-year-old boy from Kentucky. Armstrong's 9 a.m.-noon show is thought to be the only regular outlet for big-band music in Southern Illinois. The next closest station offering such programming is WEW-AM in St. Louis.

Not long after Armstrong took over the program as its unpaid host, a man wrote to the *Southern Illinoisan* to complain about "the girl" who did the show. How could "a mere girl" know anything about music of the 1930s and '40s? Armstrong laughed when reminded of his letter and its aftermath. Her fans rose to the occasion, and their letters in the paper earned extra publicity for the show.

Armstrong is no "mere girl," either in age or in the experience necessary to put on a three-hour music show each week. A 1955 graduate of Carbondale Community High School, she remembers listening to Bob and Ray and the old Monitor Network. She spends up to six hours just preparing for each show, which spans music from the mid-1930s through a few contemporary groups (such as Doc Severinsen and Manhattan Transfer). Her list of personal favorites includes band leaders Glenn Miller ("very innovative"), Benny Goodman ("tremendous talent and variety"), Duke Ellington, and Count Basie, and singers Helen Forrest, Louis Armstrong ("he could convey so much feeling"), and Frank Sinatra from his days with Tommy Dorsey. She admits she is not a musicologist. "My interests are emotional. I like what I like."

Radio has been a love of hers as long as she can remember. After spending a few years at SIU, she dropped out to join the U.S. Air Force. While in the service, she hosted her first radio show. The program, "A Date with Jeannie," was broadcast over a closed-circuit radio station in a large San Antonio hospital. She then married a career man in the Air Force and had two children. When her husband later was transferred to the Azores, she did an evening drive-time radio program there.

Divorced in 1973, she returned to Carbondale with her children and became a secretary at the University. But when her children were grown, she quit her job and enrolled as full-time in radio-television, completing her degree in a year and a half and with the help of Pell grants.

She now works full-time as a receptionist for WSIL-TV (Channel 3) in its new Crainville, Ill., studio. She accepted the job on the condition that she also could do voice-overs on commercials. Ads with her voice—deep, melodious, distinctive—are heard over WSIL at most hours of the day and night. She also has done narration for locally produced promotional videos and documentaries.

That type of job, in fact, is her ultimate career goal, to be a freelance talent for commercials and other voice-overs. She's already scouted the Washington, D.C., area and is actively looking elsewhere. She has the voice, and she will travel. —*Laraine Wright*

Alumni Authors

Emil R. Spees '57, MEd'59, associate professor of educational administration and higher education at SIUC, has written *Higher Education: An Arena of Conflicting Philosophies* (Peter Lang Publishing, New York City, 1989).

Douglas A. Rossman '58 is the co-author of *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana* (\$29.95, Louisiana State University Press).

Betsy Shadle Haynes '62 is the author of over 30 books, including the popular Taffy Sinclair series for pre-teen girls. Most recently, with her husband **James Haynes ex'60**, she has launched The Fabulous Five series (found on the B. Dalton and Waldenbooks bestsellers' list). She was the School of Journalism's Alumna of the Year in 1978. The Hayneses live in Colleyville, Tex.

Jack Fuller '63 is the author of *The Cluttered Path to Success*, (\$10, Carl Sandburg College), a humorous guide for community college administrators facing burnout. President of Carl Sandburg College in Galesburg, Ill., Fuller is donating all proceeds from the sale of the book to the Sandburg Scholars program for academically talented students.

Mary E. Lindley '66 and Gordon Plumb have signed a contract with Thomas Publishers for their book *Humanizing Child Custody Disputes—A Family's Team*. She is a child welfare specialist with the department of Dependent Children and Family Services in Harrisburg, Ill.

James Seitz PhD'71, a retired college president, has parlayed his hobby into a book, *Woodcarving: A Designer's Notebook* for release by Sterling Publishing Co.

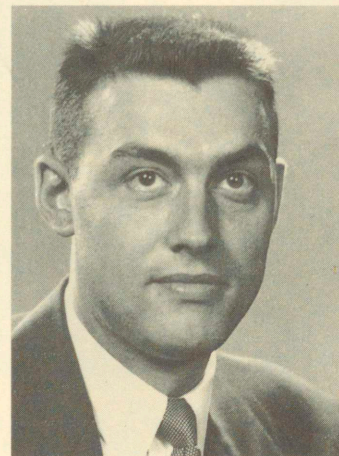
Lowell Carmony PhD'76 is the author of *Instant Pascal for the Apple IIe and IIc: A First Course in Modula-2*. A specialist in computer science, he is a professor of mathematics and computer science at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.

Loren Coleman Jr. '76 has had three books published by Faber and Faber, Inc., the latest *Tom Slick and the Search for the Yeti*, in November 1989. The previous ones, *Curious Encounters* and *Mysterious America*, were scheduled to appear at the same time in a matched set format.

James T. Jones PhD'80 is the editor of *Outsider at the Heart of Things: Essays by R.P. Blackmur* (University of Illinois Press, 1989). An associate professor of English at Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, he received a Foundation Excellence in Research Award from SMSU last spring.

Roland Person PhD'82 is the author of *A New Path: Undergraduate Libraries at United States and Canadian Universities, 1949-1987*. He is associate professor of library studies at SIUC.

Staff Deaths



Murnice H. Dallman MSEd'60, emeritus associate professor of the College of Technical Careers, 1954-1982, in Columbia, Mo., Sept. 25, 1989, age 62. He had been faculty chairman of mechanical technology, assistant dean for technical and adult education, consultant to the Manpower Training Program, chairman of applied technology, and associate dean for administrative affairs. He also was known for creating welded sculptures.

CLASS NOTES

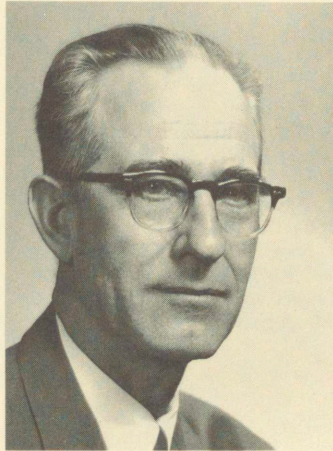


Charles C. Feirich ex'26, former assistant to SIU President Delyte Morris and retired field representative for SIUC's Touch of Nature, 1954-1973, in Carbondale, Sept. 29, 1989, age 81. As an SIU freshman, he worked parttime as an editor of the *Murphysboro Independent*. He later earned a degree in journalism from the University of Missouri, then worked as a newspaper editor and publisher in central and Southern Illinois. He was an active member of conservation groups, worked eight summer seasons in the 1960s as a National Park Service ranger, and helped organize SIUC's Elderhostel program in 1979. That same year he was inducted into SIUC's Journalism Hall of Fame as a Master Editor. He received the University's Service to Southern Award in 1982.

Ralph A. Micken, emeritus chairman of the Speech Department, 1957-1974, in St. Annes-on-the-Sea, England, Sept. 15, 1989, age 82. He was instrumental in building SIUC's graduate programs in speech and was considered a talented teacher and excellent speaker. He was the author of *Speaking for Results*, numerous essays, and two volumes of poetry.

Virgil F. Trummer MEd'79, former director of security, 1970-1989, in St. Louis, Aug. 15, 1989, age 58. After stepping down as security director in 1983, he taught classes in the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections and was a counselor at the Placement Center.

B. Bailey Williams '51, MS'59, former field director of community development, 1957-1974, in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 18, 1989, age 63. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he helped Southern Illinoisans study and then solve community problems during the University's most active community outreach effort. At the time of his death he was executive director of Volunteer Services in Marion, Ill.



John I. Wright '22-2, emeritus associate professor of history, 1925-1963, in Carbondale, Oct. 13, 1989, age 94. Known by students as a longtime sponsor of the Socratic Literary Society and as an Illinois historian, he helped raise funds for the construction of McAndrew Stadium in 1938 and was an active supporter of the bill that gave SINU university status—as SIU—in 1943. He also served the University as superintendent of grounds and buildings and as a class advisor and sponsor. Active in local government and civic organizations, he was mayor of Carbondale from 1947 to 1959.

Alumni Deaths

Nena Forth Zold '19-2, Illiopolis, Ill., Mar. 18, 1989. She was a retired teacher.

Genevieve Felts Myers '20-2, Carbondale, Apr. 8, 1989. She was a homemaker.

Myrtle Patrick Norman '20-2, Borger, Tex., July 1, 1989.

Alice Mullineaux Hardy '22-2, '55, Springfield, Ill., Mar. 23, 1989. She was a retired teacher.

Thelma Eubanks Smith '22-2, West Frankfort, Ill., Mar. 17, 1989. She was a retired teacher.

Cordelia Hammack Favre '25-2, Freeburg, Ill., Apr. 22, 1988.

Fay King Imhoff '25-2, Fort Myers, Fla., April 3, 1989. A career calligrapher-illustrator for the federal government, Imhoff's elegant script adorned Henry Ford's family Bible, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's stamp book, and Harry Truman's inauguration invitations. She also worked for presidents Eisenhower and Nixon, as well as Gen. Douglas MacArthur, with a staff of 200 to help her prepare and assemble documents and certificates she inscribed.

Charles E. Harris ex'26, Herrin, Ill., Apr. 2, 1989. He had been a teacher, principal, and assistant regional superintendent of schools.

Rolland C. Wagner '27, Lawrenceville, Ill., Feb. 28, 1989.

Etta Dougherty '28-2, '56, Benton, Ill., Apr. 25, 1989. She was a retired teacher.

Herbert Elston '28, Houston, Tex., Jan. 24, 1989.

Thomas A. Newton '28, Largo, Fla., May 19, 1989. He was a retired teacher and coach.

Arnold L. Ross Sr. '28-2, '39, MSED'60, Mount Vernon, Ill., June 29, 1989. He was a retired educator.

Faye McNeill Wyatt '28, Herrin, Ill., June 10, 1989. She was a retired teacher.

Mabel Manees ex'29, Cape Girardeau, Mo., June 27, 1989. She was a retired school teacher.

Pauline Walker Miller '29-2, '62, Metropolis, Ill. She was a retired teacher.

Katherine Newberry '29-2, '61, Anna, Ill. She was a retired school teacher.

Hazel Trigg Briggs '30, Vienna, Ill., May 27, 1989. She was a retired minister and a retired schoolteacher.

Elma Spiller Winkler '30, Carbondale.

Mary Rose Colombo '32, MSED'48, Herrin, Ill., July 4, 1989. She had taught in the Eldorado and Herrin, Ill., high schools.

Dellarose Throgmorton '32-2, '51, MSED'56, Carbondale, Apr. 2, 1989. She had retired after 38 years as a teacher.

Glenn W. Miller '34, Dublin, Ohio, Apr. 24, 1989. He was a retired economics professor of Ohio State University and of Wichita State University.

Mildred E. Pearce '35, Benton, Ill., June 21, 1989. She had taught in the Du Quoin and Benton, Ill., school systems.

Roxie E. Williams '35, Mount Vernon, Ill., May 6, 1989. She was retired from the Social Security Administration.

Lowell A. Davis '36, Lebanon, Ill., Feb. 11, 1989. He was a retired colonel in the U.S. Air Force and a retired high school teacher of physics and related sciences in the East St. Louis and Auburn, Ill., school systems.

Alfred E. Copple ex'39, Indianapolis, Mar. 16, 1986.

Virginia Nell Whitacre Collard '40, Tallahassee, Fla., May 20, 1989. She had taught English in the public schools of Illinois, North Carolina, and Florida.

Edward L. Hillyard '42, Evansville, Ind., July 20, 1989. He had been a school teacher for 39 years and was retired from the U.S. Air Force as a lieutenant colonel.

Amanda Worthen '43, La Grange, Ill.

Clarence I. "Bud" Logan '48, Tucson, Ariz., May 21, 1989. He was a retired school administrator.

H. Eugene Brumley '49, MS'53, Millstadt, Ill.

Imogene R. Hilliard '51, MSED'52, Mount Vernon, Ill., July 15, 1989. She had worked as a physical education teacher and girls' counselor at Casey Junior High School.

Jack Large MSED'51, Centralia, Ill., Apr. 3, 1989. He was a retired teacher.

Joseph R. Backensto '52, Cupertino, Calif., July 12, 1988. He was a senior engineer at Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Robert L. Frank '53, MSED'58, Bloomington, Ill., July 8, 1989. He was athletics director at Bloomington High School.

Theron A. Denton '54, Rockford, Ill., Mar. 18, 1989. He was a retired teacher.

Coy A. Randolph '54, Golconda, Ill., Apr. 11, 1989. He was a retired teacher.

Donald E. Totten '54, MA'58, Macomb, Ill. He was assistant dean of Western Illinois University.

Dorothy Malone '55, Sun City, Ariz., Apr. 14, 1989. She had been a teacher in Southern Illinois and a school principal in South Vietnam.

Cordula E. Willis '55, Steeleville, Ill., July 16, 1989. She was a retired teacher.

William "Billy Don" Walters '57, Carbondale, May 19, 1989. He was a retired accountant.

Kathryn Davis MS '59, Pinckneyville, Ill., July 10, 1989. She was a retired home economics teacher for Pinckneyville Community High School.

Aladyne W. Taylor '61, MA'64, Murphysboro, Ill., July 1, 1989. She had worked as a teacher at the Murphysboro Christian Academy.

John H. Bohn '62, Decatur, Ill., Feb. 13, 1989.

Robert Lynn '63, who died in North Vietnam on Dec. 21, 1972, was buried on May 3, 1989, in Springfield, Ill., following the return of his remains by Vietnam. He and other SIUC graduates who died in the Vietnam War were honored on campus last spring.

Virginia Opdyke '64, West Frankfort, Ill., Apr. 3, 1989. She was a special education teacher.

Karol S. Stokes '66, MA'67, Metropolis, Ill., Mar. 4, 1989.

Elsie H. Champion '70, Steeleville, Ill., Feb. 3, 1988.

Lawrence Henshel '70, Fargo, N.D., May 31, 1988.

Mario Sarabia '70, MA'74, May 31, 1989, St. Louis.

Michael "Mic" Kawula '71, Granite City, Ill., in an automobile accident, Feb. 12, 1989.

William J. Thompson Jr. PhD '71, Karnak, Ill., July 2, 1989. He was an assistant principal at Massac County High School in Metropolis, Ill.

Jerry L. Kennedy '74, Sherman, Ill., former pilot and flight instructor at SIUC, July 19, 1989, in the crash of United Airlines flight 232 in Sioux City. At the time of his death, he was a flight engineer for United Airlines. Memorials to the Jerry Kennedy Memorial Fund for the Flying Salukis Endowment Fund, SIU Foundation.

Larry Don Jones '75, Bloomington, Ill., Apr. 25, 1989. A former public relations director for SIUC's College of Agriculture, he had worked for 10 years for the Illinois Agriculture Association.

Robert J. Erhart '77, Sunnyvale, Calif., July 31, 1989. He was manager of data communications for Advanced Micro Devices.

Jeffrey M. Yost '79, St. Louis, a victim of drowning, Oct. 23, 1988.

Robert E. Wright Jr. '81, Highland, Calif., Feb. 20, 1989.

Gary J. Pechenino '85, Christopher, Ill., Apr. 21, 1989. He was employed by Penn Aluminum.

Jason A. Jackson '90, a native of Greenup, Ill., Oct. 14, 1989. A senior in forestry, he was killed during a robbery in Carbondale.

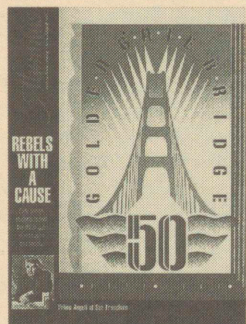
Alumnus THE IN-BASKET

History Lesson

CARBONDALE—On behalf of myself and the design faculty, thank you for your timely, insightful, and revealing article "Rebels With a Cause" in the Fall 1989 issue of *Alumnus*.

To the many faculty members and students who are relatively new to SIU design, the article has made clear for the first time the history and significance of our program's foundation. Perhaps a future issue of *Alumnus* will include an article documenting our current program and our plans for the future!

David L. Wells
Design Area Head
SIUC School of Art and Design



Again, thank you for a most enjoyable and timely article.

Talking Turkey?

WASHINGTON, ILL.—Super: the interview with Jim Hart on the SIU state of athletics (Fall 1989, p. 54)! Finally the *truth* (without sugar-coating) was told about Rick Rhoades to all SIU football loyalists. It was perceived through various print media that Rick Rhoades was lost (not kept happy) by SIU ineptness. Thanks, Jim, for letting us know the truth. Let Mr. Rhoades ROLL with the TIDE and possibly the BLEACH!!

Tony Mattiazza '71

Business Report

CARBONDALE—The College of Business and Administration received excellent coverage in the Fall 1989 *Alumnus* magazine. The story on trends for the 1990s, in addition to the feature articles on COBA faculty and alumni, put the college in a very favorable light. I am especially pleased because this issue was mailed to all alumni

and will serve us well in terms of our positive public relations and image enhancement.

Thomas G. Gutteridge, Dean
SIUC College of Business and Administration

More "French Connection"

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—My husband, William E. Bauer '55, and I always enjoy reading your/our magazine and found items of special interest in the Summer 1989 issue. It was good to see the article promoting tourism in Southern Illinois. Indeed, there is much to enjoy in the area.

The article of special interest was "The French Connection." I've spent much of my spare time in the past year copying diaries and family letters of the Richart-Kennedy-Mohan clan. They settled in what is now Cambria, Ill., in 1841 and were prolific writers and savers (thankfully!).

Sadie Kennedy Mohan was my grandmother. She and her sister, Alice Kennedy, attended "the Normal" together in 1883-84. Sadie's diary for 1883-84 contains many references to the teachers she had, the November fire that burned down the original Old Main and the rebuilding, and being enrolled in Prof. French's physiology class. I enclose a copy of those parts in hope that they might be of interest to someone.

We remember Mr. Ben Gelman, the author of "The French Connection" article, as a writer on the *Southern Illinoian* staff, and we remember reading articles with his by-line when we visited family in Cambria. Thanks for a fine magazine.

Sadie Mohan Bauer '54

Excerpts from the materials sent by Mrs. Bauer are found in "Southern Exposure," this issue. —The Editor

A piece of the floor for a piece of your mind! All correspondents whose letters we publish will receive a piece of the original SIU Arena floor. Send letters to Laraine Wright, University Print Communications, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Carbondale, IL 62901. We may edit letters for clarity or abridge letters for space requirements at time of publication.



Whoo-Whoo, Woo-Woo!

Sophomore Patricia Marlow, 19, of Herrin, Ill., heads to Lawrence, Kans., in March 1951 as one of seven finalists in a "sweetheart" contest sponsored by the National Independent Student Association. With her is Harry Adams, a conductor for Illinois Central.

What Makes Howard Run?

His anger at the abuse of the elderly is as intense as his compassion for their legal and health needs. He must hurry to see as many clients as possible and to train the new generation of lawyers who will continue the cause.

by Laraine Wright

HOWARD Eisenberg hates to wait. In between clients at the Gold Plate senior citizens' center in Du Quoin, he paces the back activity room that serves temporarily as a law office. He flips through tired volumes in the small library at the center. He helps a program director move a table. He talks to the staff. He goes for another cup of coffee.

Using time well is one of his major assets. When minutes are wasted, his feelings turn sour. He must move quickly. The 1,700 clients



seen by the SIU School of Law's Legal Clinic in 1989 didn't begin to explore all of the needs found among the elderly, the coal miners, the inmates, the migrants, the mentally ill, the Alzheimer's patients, and others who could use the clinic's free services.

As the clinic's director, Eisenberg manages a service that covers 3,500 square miles; that annually spends close to \$400,000; that employs four full-time lawyers, a paralegal, and three secretaries; and that involves 20 to 30 students each semester in hands-on learning of the law.

But that's not enough, he believes. "This is the oldest, poorest, most rural area in the state of Illinois. When I get in my depressed moments, which only occur two or three times a day now, I kind of feel I'm sinking in quicksand. The needs in this area are so extraordinary and the cost of delivery of service is so high that the money available can't touch it. We are doing more than any other legal service provider in Illinois, maybe in the country, and I just feel we are grossly inadequately staffed and funded. We need social workers and a hit team of lawyers who can descend on an area and really litigate these cases."

Between clients, he doesn't have time to waltz with the niceties. His opinions come both from the heart and from the realities of what he faces every day. "Our physical space in the law building doesn't meet our needs. I don't have room for closed files anymore. I don't have space to interview clients. We have twice as many law students now as six years ago, when I came here. WE CAN'T BUDGE. We're choking on our own success." He has never used his office on the second floor of the Lesar Law Building. That office is filled almost five feet high with closed files. "The clinic needs its own building. Will I get the money? Not unless some bluebird of happiness drops it on us. Those are my incredible frustrations."

At Gold Plate on this late September day, Eisenberg will see eight elderly clients or couples in two hours. Most are widows over the age of 80. Their children are now in St. Louis or Flori-

da or Ohio. Their only real assets are their modest homes, and they live on limited incomes. They are here for wills or to transfer property. One—a retired teacher and SIUC alumna—also wants a living will. She tells him with dignity and humor that she doesn't want to be kept alive through tubes and by machines.

Eisenberg's impatience between clients ends when he is with them. Intensely focused on them, he probes for information, carefully answers their questions, channels their thinking, and scribbles down the requests. He reviews with each client what they must do and what he will do. And he tells them to make another appointment in two weeks, when he will be back in Du Quoin with drafts of the wills or the paperwork they need to sign. His work will save each client up to \$200 in private legal fees, but there are other benefits from the service. Eisenberg knows what some of them will face in the years ahead. This initial contact may make them more comfortable in coming to the Legal Clinic with far more difficult problems later.

Several weeks before, Eisenberg was in deep Southern Illinois seeing elderly clients at a similar center. One of them told him, "I have a problem with my grandson. He's an alcoholic. Last weekend he came over, pushed me down on the floor, and held a gun to my head. He demanded that I deed my house over to him."

As he talks about this client, Eisenberg cannot conceal his anger and frustration. "Some days I hear one horror story after another. There's nothing I have not heard. We've had children who have hit their parents with 2 by 4s, who have come in unannounced and just loaded up all the furniture into moving vans, who have taken the washer and dryer in their pick-up truck when their mother was in the hospital."

Physical abuse of the elderly is prevalent in the United States, but the overwhelming abuse is financial exploitation and the overwhelming source of that exploitation comes from children and other relatives. "Even today when I talk about financial exploitation, people say, 'Oh, yeah, a lot of door-to-door salesmen selling aluminum siding.' And I say, 'Yeah, but for every aluminum siding guy, we see 100 sons and daughters who are ripping off their parents.'"

Eisenberg doesn't smile too often when he recounts what he witnesses on the job. "Increased life expectancy has within it the possibility—perhaps, for some, the certainty—that at some point our older clients are going to need residential care that may essentially bankrupt them. Many have savings that are attractive to



To help relieve stress, Eisenberg competes in long-distance races. Even running, he says, becomes stressful if you do it enough. Here, Eisenberg (left) runs with Frank Houdek, director of the Law Library.

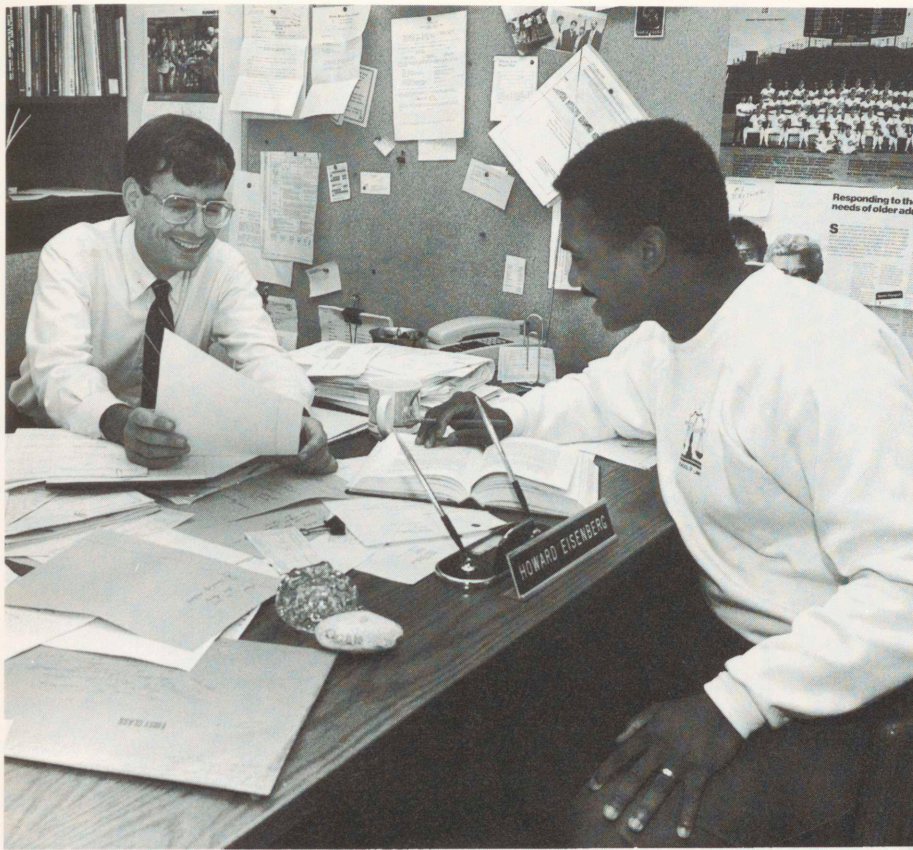
their children, and the children make a preemptive strike on the money, saying, 'We don't want you to pay the nursing home. Medicaid can pay for it'—which really means the taxpayers. *This is welfare fraud.* When I tell that to people, they are horrified that I have even said it."

Something even worse may occur. "In a percentage of these cases, the transfer of the money takes place, and the child then spends it or doesn't give it back. It's just a theft. The older people are then completely estranged from their children and have the most miserable kind of last years. They resent it and are *so angry* about it."

Most of these clients stop short of taking legal action against their children. But some are

willing to have Eisenberg write a demand letter "telling the daughter that I'm now representing her mother and that if she doesn't return the stuff by next Wednesday, her mother's going to sue." Clients who are very dependent on the people who are abusing them, however, may be "afraid that if the son gets a letter from a lawyer, he'll terrorize them or beat the hell out of them or take even more stuff. Very few clients are willing to take the next step, which is to sign a civil complaint and take it to court."

The vast majority of these cases are resolved through a compromise that the clients can live with—"not always," Eisenberg adds, "that I can live with. Usually our clients are a lot more forgiving than I am. I'd like to attach some of these children and relatives and caregivers to



In his clinic office with third-year law student Lorenzo Renfro from Memphis, Eisenberg places a top priority on helping students become ethical lawyers.

“We’ve had children who have hit their parents with 2 by 4s, who have come in unannounced and just loaded up all the furniture into moving vans, who have taken the washer and dryer in their pick-up truck when their mother was in the hospital.”

the bumper of my car and drive them from here to Elizabethtown and back.” Money, says Eisenberg in an understatement, “does incredible things to people.”

In Southern Illinois and other rural areas, half the people who enter a nursing home are indigent when they get there. The others might spend \$20,000 to \$40,000 before they are released or die. “When I talk to senior groups, I tell them that the chances of their children stealing their money is a lot higher than their spending \$100,000 in a nursing home. That’s sort of a sobering thought to most of them.”

The defeats, big and small, may be numerous, but Eisenberg has had enough success to keep him going. “The most satisfying part is when a client says, ‘I didn’t know I had these choices. Everybody was telling me to do this one thing, but my gut feeling was that I should be doing something else. Now you’ve given me the strength to go on.’”

Social work and counseling are partners in the practice of law at the Legal Clinic. The attorneys help clients stand up for their rights and remain independent. “Much of the satisfaction we get comes from empowering older people,” says Eisenberg. “If they sit back and let their son or daughter, neighbors, doctors, public

aid, ministers, or Jerry Falwell try to control their lives, it will become a self-fulfilling prophecy. They have to know they can do whatever they want. If they’re 75 years old and they want to marry again, then I say, ‘God speed. If your children don’t like it, it’s their problem. *It’s your life.* You have the right to be happy whether you live another 15 years, or five years, or five minutes.’”

This is part of Eisenberg’s 20-minute exhortation called “You’re in Control” that seems to fit all sorts of situations brought to the Legal Clinic. Part soap box, part whip, and part sermon, the speech imparts courage to clients who are, he says, “exceedingly unsophisticated about how the world operates.”

Case One: A client complains he doesn’t like the care he’s received from his doctor. “I tell him, ‘Go to another doctor.’ He says, ‘Can I do that?’ People feel that Doctor X is assigned to them, and they have to go to him forever until either they die or he dies. It would be funny if it weren’t so sad.”

Case Two: An elderly couple wants help in dealing with a 40-year-old son who is living with them. He drinks, he brings home women, he’s messy, he doesn’t contribute a dime for food or other expenses. “I’ll ask, ‘*Why the hell do you let this guy stay in your house?*’ Well, he’s

our son.’ My reply is, ‘Tough! He doesn’t have to ruin your life for the *next* 40 years!’ Clients want me to wave a magic wand over Sonny Boy and make him disappear. They want me to go in with my SWAT team of child-ejectors and get this guy out. Well, life and the law aren’t like that. If they tell him to get out and he doesn’t, they can come to me and we can do something legally.”

Case Three: Within one month a local bank has charged an elderly woman \$200 in overdraft fees. The bank has been putting a 10-day hold on the pension check she deposits on the 5th of every month. “I said, ‘That’s outrageous! Have you gone to the bank and asked them about it?’ She said, ‘Can I *do* that?’ I said, ‘Yes, and I’ll be glad to help you.’ This was on a Thursday. On Friday, Monday, and Tuesday I had messages from her reporting on the progress. The bank removed the overdraft charge on Wednesday. She thanked me for giving her the courage to go to the bank. Is that lawyer work? *No!* But we solved her problem. All I did was give her my 20-minute sermon.”

An elderly client brought in her grocery bill that she thought the store had added up wrong. A woman periodically complains that her neighbor is poisoning her plants. A 94-year-old man has no relatives and needs help in deciding

what to do with his money. An elderly patient is so malnourished that she is mentally incompetent, and she cannot sign the form her doctor needs to insert a feeding tube into her stomach. Later, when she has stabilized, her family asks the clinic to make sure that if this situation happens again, the legal paperwork will be in place.

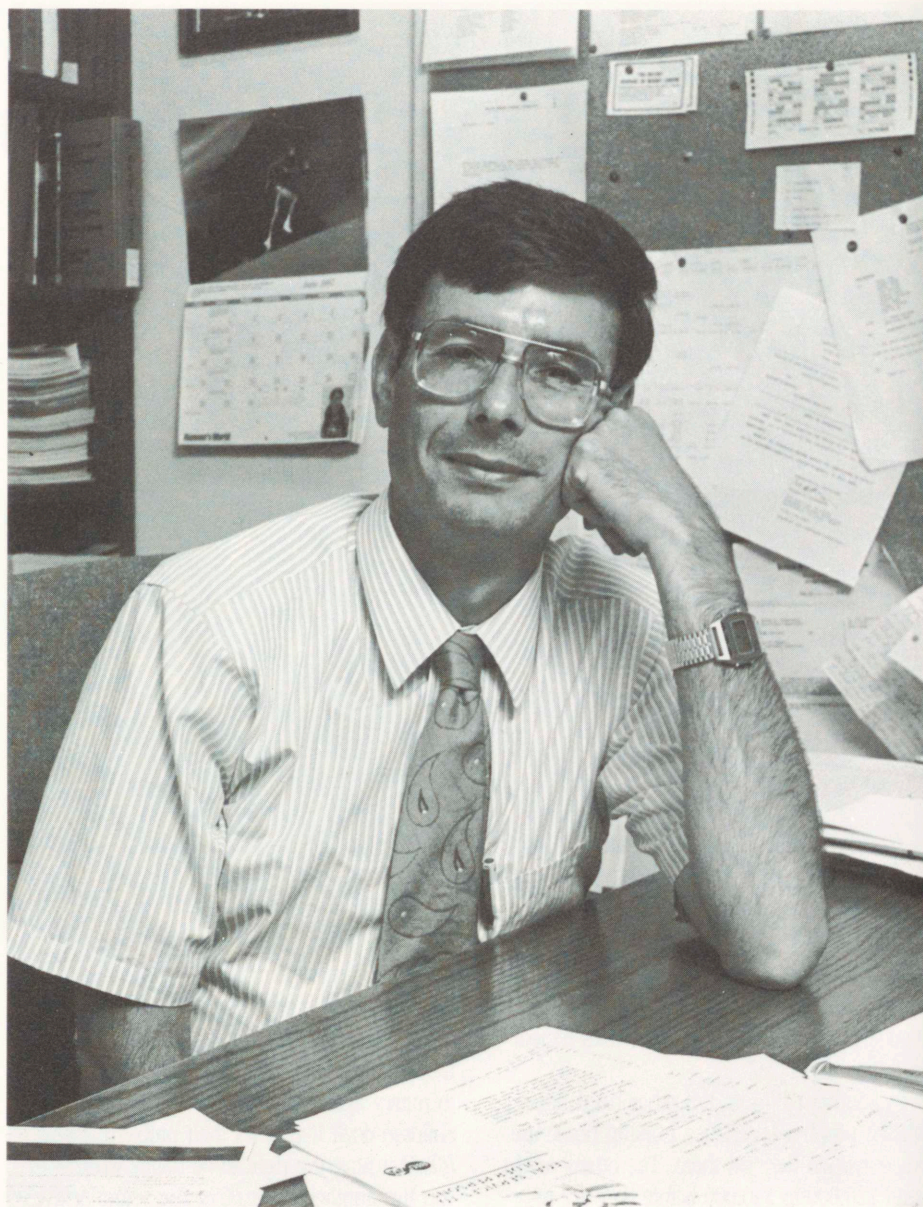
There is no typical client for the Legal Clinic, but there is a typical week. "We go out several days to senior sites. We meet with students and review their work. We meet with clients who come to the clinic. We have court appearances. We answer the mail, we answer the phone, we do research in the library. We teach. Last night I wrote a brief in a Social Security case, and I finished two grant applications."

Eisenberg says the University puts in much more money to its legal clinic than many other bigger, more prestigious law schools ("That's one of the secrets of our program"). Other income comes from the Legal Services Corporation of the United States, the United Mine Workers, the Lawyers Trust Fund of Illinois, the Retirement Research Foundation, the Egyptian Area Agency on Aging, and other groups. By receiving funding through Title III of the Older American Act—amounting to \$26,000 a year—the Legal Clinic must provide free legal services to people age 60 and older, regardless of their income.

"But that means," he says, "we're chasing our tails 12 months a year. We're literally handling more cases in a year than other law school clinics handle in 10 years. It troubles me." Some of his colleagues tell him he's doing too much. He should cut the caseload back to the 600 clients handled in 1983 when he came to SIUC (and 400 of those were for simple wills). Colleagues tell him, "Nobody appointed you God. If the funding from the state isn't adequate, tell the state to either give you more money or stop doing it."

There are days when that advice makes sense to Eisenberg. "We're getting to the point where I'm about to say, 'We can do no more.'" Then he pauses. "But when it gets to the bottom line, I can't cut back. Probably my most deeply held conviction is that my job is to help people who are in trouble."

Eisenberg calls his job an "addiction." He pitches this word over his shoulder as he shoves open a door on his way to the parking lot. It's 8:15 in the morning. He's leaving the law school on his way to another senior citizens' center and a round of appointments. "This is not early for me. This is mid-morning for me. I've been here for three hours, and I worked until 10 o'clock last night." He sees C. Peter



Goplerud, acting dean, striding toward him down the sidewalk. Although Goplerud stops, Eisenberg barely pauses. Jokes and hurried conversation. Farther down the sidewalk, he but-tonholes someone else and puts in a plea for a modem. He's been waiting, where *is* it, they need it. Then into his car, a Plymouth Voyager—"the yuppie limousine," he says. "There's a lot of down time. I've traveled 20 miles off paved roads just to see clients. I've traveled 75 miles just to see two clients, neither of whom, it turned out, had legal problems."

If you could pin him down long enough, you might get him to speak a few words of Russian. His bachelor's degree is in Russian-area studies (Northwestern University, 1968, Phi Beta Kappa). The "few words" is apt. Foreign language wasn't his great strength, he discovered, but political and social sciences were. "It seemed to me that going to law school would

be a broadening experience, although when I made the decision, practicing law didn't occur to me." He was a member of the 1969 National Moot Court Championship team and in 1970 he wrote the best brief in regional competition.

After his graduation (University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1971, with honors), he was a law clerk to Wisconsin Supreme Court Justice Horace W. Wilkie. The justice, says Eisenberg, was "a 1950s liberal, a really decent guy who had personally conservative values but who had a really deep concern about people." Through him Eisenberg gained insight into the power of the law to change things, for both the better and the worse.

Eisenberg became a Wisconsin state public defender with a specialty of representing the indigent. In 1978 he moved to Washington, D.C., as defender director of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association. The following year he

"You begin to see really clear patterns—the isolation, the loneliness, the problems of widowhood for women who've never been independent in their lives and now have to cope with being alone. And you see how mean people are to one another."

was named executive director of the association. The non-profit NLADA advocates for high-quality legal services for the poor. He supervised a staff of 30, managed an annual budget of up to \$2 million, raised money, lobbied in Congress, and carried on legal work. In 1983 he burned out.

The worst part in coming to the University, he says, can be found by picking up the map. "Carbondale is not a big community," he adds with a sardonic grin, and being 50 miles closer to St. Louis would only put you in Nashville, Ill. But the most tempting part of the law school's job offer was the bottom line: "They said I could do whatever I want." By 1983, the law school wasn't sure of the future of its clinic. Should it be expanded, changed, or closed? Eisenberg says he was told, "We don't care what you do with it, just make the problems go away. And that's essentially my marching orders." In the years since, the Legal Clinic has helped

bring honors and students to the SIU School of Law and recognition to the University within the region.

Much recognition also has come to Eisenberg. He has briefed and argued more than 250 cases resulting in published opinions before the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Courts of Appeal, and Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Florida. In 1989 he received the Governor's Unique Achievement Award for his advocacy against abuse of older adults. One of his recent grants has allowed him to train volunteers as guardians for people in nursing homes. He was the faculty adviser for SIUC's 1985 and 1986 national championship Moot Court teams. He also spends time on legal services to those who have black lung disease, as a court-appointed attorney for prison inmates, and in the classroom.

The clinic has two main aims: to serve legal needs in Southern Illinois and to train law students. In their third and final year in the law program, students may elect to earn up to six credits as interns or research assistants.

Initially, some of the students have a tendency to treat older adults as children. Their reaction, he says, is "There, there, dearie, your son is just trying to do the best thing for you in taking all your money and putting it into his account." But then they become more sensitive. If I can instill in my students the notion that there are people who desperately need legal help, that we are teaching the skills necessary to help those people, that they can come to the Legal Clinic where all the classroom work clicks, then I've done something. Then I have put out into the community some lawyers who may make a lot of money—and I hope they do—but that also can help people who are hurting."

What he will be doing 10 years from now is uncertain. "I have never sat down, although my wife would love me to do this, and figured out a life's plan."

An advocate for the poor, the elderly, and the incarcerated, Eisenberg nevertheless responds enthusiastically when asked if he could be a prosecutor. "Yeah! At this point in my career, I've heard it all, and I'm pretty cynical. I stopped doing public defending in Wisconsin because I could no longer believe what my clients told me. The public defender has to defend the defenseless, but I'm not always sure that's the test being used today."

He'd also gladly sit on the U.S. Supreme Court. "I'd be much more conservative than most people would think," says the 44-year-old Democrat. "I have a very, very strong commitment to the rule of law. You need to

look at the precedent, where the law is going and where it's been. I'm offended by judges of both extremes, liberal and conservative, who bring a political agenda to the bench."

Conversations with Eisenberg tend to return to the topic of the elderly. You work with them long enough, and "you begin to see really clear patterns—the isolation, the loneliness, the problems of widowhood for women who've never been independent and who now have to cope with being alone. And you see how mean people are to one another."

"Conservation of resources for older people is the single most critical legal issue. That has many subheadings—physical abuse, estate planning, eligibility for government programs." A subtext, too, concerns health care. "I can't envision a system that will provide viable options for longterm care for older people. The costs are just horrendous, and we're not prepared as a society to make the necessary adjustments." Raise the taxes, drastically cut defense spending, disallow wealthy older people from drawing on Social Security—these are all options, but they are all politically difficult.

Technology now raises a whole series of other ethical questions. "Some segments of society believe that the preservation of life has the highest value. Does that mean we expend Medicaid dollars to keep severely disabled elderly people on life support, on intravenous feedings, on respirators? Do we give them antibiotics, do we give them nasogastric feedings, do we provide them with hydration, or do we let those people die?"

"I can't be too optimistic about the future. I think we are quickly getting to a society of the very poor and the relatively rich. Older people who have always been self-sustaining now find that in the last years of their lives they have become medically indigent and dependent on public assistance. It's a really sad way for them to end their lives."

So, he says, "you end up doing as much as you can for as long as you can. You hope the client lives long enough, remains competent enough, or has the guts enough to go through with a difficult case."

With a student in tow, he heads out in his Plymouth Voyager for another small town in Southern Illinois. Learning the law in a classroom, he believes, is like learning how to practice medicine by reading about autopsies. It's very expensive to run the Legal Clinic, to cover the territory, to train the students. One of his many tensions comes from the worry that at some point someone will indeed have to say, "Enough is enough."

HIGH MARKS TO SIUC

came in the final report from the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools, which has extended the University's accreditation for another 10 years, the maximum possible until another accreditation study is needed.

The accreditation team particularly cited SIUC's "unusually diverse" educational program and its high-quality student services. SIUC's faculty members, said the report, are "dedicated, caring, effective." It termed the special collections section of Morris Library "a unique national scholarly resource."

SIUC's physical setting is "conducive to thought and reflection." And the report favored the University's "determination to retain an emphasis on undergraduate education even as the institution's orientation toward research and graduate education increases."

Yet the report also noted "formidable challenges and obstacles," chief among them the financial straits that threaten not only morale but also the University's ability to function. The lack of money even eats away at some areas considered strengths of the institution. While praising SIUC's use of regular program assessment as a planning tool, for example, the report pointed out that the University seldom had the resources to act on what it found. "It is incumbent upon the Illinois General Assembly to assist SIUC by providing it with additional resources to prevent irreparable damage to the quality of SIUC's educational programs."

While acknowledging the lack of adequate state resources, the report urged the University to focus on other options. These could include redividing resources internally and eliminating some programs. The report commended SIUC for its efforts to attract external research grants and donations as a means of dealing with fiscal constraints.

The team also recommended an increase in the numbers of women and minorities in faculty positions and of women in upper administration levels; an increased emphasis on interdisciplinary approaches to research and graduate instruction as an aid in winning federal grant money; and expanding the power plant as the first step for new

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE

Insights



SIUC's campus is "conducive to thought and reflection," according to a recent 10-year accreditation report.

or expanded buildings on campus.

The team unanimously recommended reaccreditation for SIUC. "Institutional strengths substantially outweigh institutional limitations," the report said. "Past challenges have been met effectively and current purposes and obligations are being met with energy and ingenuity. The process of strategic planning on which it now embarks promises to enable it to approach its future with confidence and vitality."

Full accreditation (which the Univer-

sity has enjoyed since 1913) allows SIUC to continue to attract top students and faculty as well as external research and study grants. "We're very pleased with this outcome, which indicates the quality and strength of our programs," said SIUC President John C. Guyon. "The North Central Association is, in my opinion, one of the strongest of the accrediting agencies. To have them certify to the world that we do indeed have high-quality programs is doubly valuable." — Kathryn Jaehnig

JANE GOODALL, WHO FOR YEARS LIVED WITH A 150-MEMBER CHIMPANZEE COMMUNITY in order to study it, will be on campus April 16 as a Charles D. Tenney Distinguished Lecturer in the 1989-90 University Honors lecture series. Her address is free and open to the public.

Other guests in this year's lecture series are: Leon M. Lederman, winner of the 1988 Nobel Prize in physics (who was here in September); Ali A. Mazrui, writer and host of the public television series *The Africans*, (last November); and Amy Clampitt, acclaimed poet, who will speak on March 21.

SIU IS A MAJOR RESOURCE

in Illinois, said SIU Chancellor Lawrence K. Pettit last October, and therefore it should be recognized as one of the chief players when Illinois charts its educational course for the next decade.

Pettit told a committee reviewing the Illinois Board of Higher Education's goals for the 1990s that "SIU . . . is making an enormous contribution to the economic vitality . . . political stability and social cohesion, and quality of life in Illinois. Although SIU is not on the same scale as the University of Illinois, it is the same *kind* of university, with a statewide, national and international mission . . . and national research classification. Its role in achieving the state's objectives should be defined accordingly."

Pettit noted that SIU is "truly comprehensive" at the undergraduate and graduate levels and can boast established schools of medicine, law, and dental medicine. SIUC is the only Carnegie-classified "Research II" public university in Illinois (the University of Illinois is "Research I") and the only state university other than the U of I with "a significant number of Ph.D. programs."

Pettit's comments came in response to a report by the IBHE-formed "Committee on Scope, Structure and Productivity of Illinois Higher Education." The group is taking a down-the-road look at current goals for higher education.

The modern-day reality of the educational environment in Illinois is characterized by—among other things—a shrinking pool of high school graduates; dwindling numbers of undergraduates but growth in graduate and professional ranks; more women, minorities, older students, and part-timers on campus; rising demands for quality in America's work force; and the changing needs and expectations of American society.

Pettit counseled patience in the arguments about structure and asked for understanding on the accountability issue. Higher education, he said, "is like a plant that never is allowed fully to develop because people are continually pulling it up by its roots to see how it is doing."

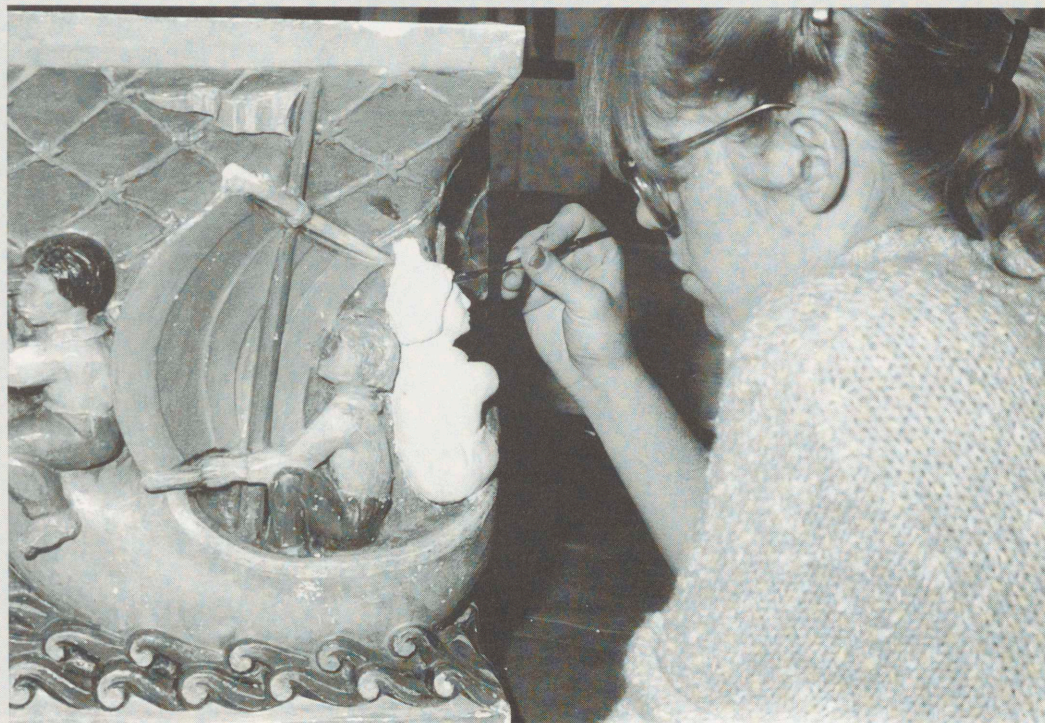
RESCUED FROM GRUBBY

obscurity, six plaster sculptures with fairy tale themes will once again delight the eyes of children—and us all—when they are reinstalled sometime soon on the main floor of Pulliam Hall, now undergoing renovation.

The plaster reliefs, created by Alvin Meyer, once graced doorway cornerpieces in the building, which opened in 1950 as University School. The reliefs depict the three Billy Goats Gruff, Hiawatha, Alice in Wonderland, Hansel and Gretel, Cinderella, and Wynken, Blynken, and Nod.

The years were not kind to the little figures. Some bore pencil scars, many had chips, and all were grimy. Nod had nodded off so completely he wasn't even in the boat anymore. And when Cinderella found her prince, he had gum on his face—perhaps to avoid noticing that his dream girl had somehow lost her bosom.

When the University began renovating Pulliam Hall in 1987, workers brought the plaster sculptures to the museum, where art students Martin Munson, Lisa Sheets, Kevin Veara, and Brian Wheatley took on the task of restoring them. They spent more than



"Wynken, Blynken, and Nod" are touched up by Lisa Sheets, graduate student in art.

100 hours on the work.

Cleaning and patching were relatively easy, but color touchups proved somewhat trickier because paint fades. Munson, who headed the project, finally decided they would have to repaint

nearly everything.

"It's against ethics to retouch if you don't have to, so wherever we were able to leave original paint untouched, we did it. But our purpose is to recapture what the artist intended to have. Some-

times you have to lose a little to gain a lot."

When the figures are returned to Pulliam, they will be located in a protective display on the west end of the first floor. — *Kathryn Jaebmig*

CAROL K. KIMMEL, A MEMBER OF THE SIU BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 12 YEARS, announced her resignation on Oct. 12, 1989, following her move from Moline, Ill., to Hot Springs, Ark.

"She is the perfect board member," said board chairman A.D. VanMeter Jr. of Springfield, Ill. "She has a love and dedication to education that has been a guiding light to others in her life." At the time of her resignation, Kimmel was vice chairman of the board and chair of the academic matters committee. She also had served as the board's secretary.

Kimmel is a native of Dongola, Ill. "Leaving the board is probably the most difficult thing I have ever done," she said. "Our roots are deep in Southern Illinois."

She served on the committee that



Carol Kimmel

helped draft the state's Master Plan for Higher Education, was an Illinois commissioner on the Education Commission of the States, headed the Rock Island Board of Education in the early 1970s, was national president of the PTA in 1975, and was named Mother of the Year for Illinois in 1977. She currently serves on the national foundation of the March of Dimes.

THE MASTER'S DEGREE PROGRAM IN SOCIAL WORK HAS RECEIVED

national accreditation after being in existence for only four years. The seal of approval from the Council on Social Work Education means that graduates of the advanced program will qualify for a wider range of social work jobs.

"Our mission is to provide quality social work education and to provide qualified social workers" to a large variety of social service areas, said Mary E. Davidson, director of SIUC's School of Social Work. The bachelor's degree program first earned accreditation in 1974. Davidson launched the master's program in 1985, her first year at the University. The school now enrolls 212 undergraduates and 30 graduate students.

911 CAME TO CAMPUS LAST SEPTEMBER, MAKING SIUC THE FIRST PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

in the state to adopt its own telephone emergency system. Through 911, campus police officers can get to any location on campus within two minutes. Seven of the officers are certified emergency medical technicians.

LAST FALL, EVERY PRESIDENT

and every academic vice president of almost every college and university in the United States received a big, bold brochure from SIUC. "MEET SIUC WOMEN" proclaims its envelope and cover, and inside are short profiles of 10 dynamic women at the University.

It was difficult to limit the profiles to 10, admits Uma Sekaran, coordinator of the University Women's Professional Advancement office here and sponsor of the brochure. SIUC has many women among the faculty, administrative/professional, and civil service staffs who are contributing to the growing stature of the University. But the brochure was written and designed for two key reasons: to show the nation's academic community that SIUC is serious about recruiting women and to entice women to inquire about working here.

By the year 2010, said Sekaran, "the white male will be a minority in the work force in this country" due to the shifts in demographics in the United States. "We must be prepared for the future work force. We must get the cream of the crop of women here." If her office's efforts are successful, SIUC will have been a pacesetter for a new era in higher education. "We will be a role model," she said.

Sekaran, professor of management and the former chair of the Management Department, technically now spends half her time overseeing University Women's Professional Advancement. In reality, she holds down two very demanding jobs at the University—academics and administration. She is assisted by a 10-member committee and a very small staff. Her working style is to be gracious and a keen listener, but to cut to the chase and ask for commitments.

University Women's Professional Advancement was established in 1988 by SIUC President John C. Guyon. Sekaran has taken her appointment very seriously. She wants to increase the number of female faculty, staff, and students; to make sure women understand the procedures for earning tenure; to assure that salaries are

MEET SIUC WOMEN

SOUTHERN
ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY
AT
CARBONDALE



"MEET SIUC WOMEN" proclaims this special brochure aimed nationally at female faculty and administrators.

comparable; to open up opportunities for women to assume more responsibility; and to bring more recognition to individual female employees and students.

To achieve some of these goals will involve many areas of campus, including increased day care facilities and an emphasis on hiring dual-career couples.

Strides have already occurred in the past year. Internships are in place, University Women of Distinction Awards were inaugurated, the brochure was published and distributed, and Sekaran has met personally with many women on campus through focus groups.

Women made up 45 percent of SIUC's payroll in 1988. In the years between 1979 and 1988, women made gains in the three areas of employment at the University. In 1988 women represented 25.9 percent of the full-time faculty, 35 percent of the administrative-professional positions, and 58.7 percent in the civil service ranks.

In the current fiscal year, which began July 1, 1989, women faculty and administrative/professional members received, on average, a salary increase slightly above that given to men. "We've made a very small advancement this year," said Sekaran, "but I'm pleased with it. My hunch is that within the

PARKED IN THE V.I.P. LOT during the Sept. 16 home football game were cars sporting these vanity license plates: SIUFAN, SIU FAN1, SALUKI2, SALUKI4, SALUKIS, SIU CU, FUN VAN, and SKIN DR.

And not long before Halloween, we followed a car whose license plate simply said BOO. That led us on a search for other vanities on University parking lots.

Three had time as a factor: AFTER 10, CU AT 7, and ONE AM. Three near Greek Row were: SIG KAP, HEYTAU, and RUSH. CADDIE appeared on a Honda, and 4 WD FORD on a macho Ford truck, while another car was a LEMON.

The I's have it when it comes to the names on plates: JODI, TAMMI, LIANI, SUZI, NIKKI, LORI, JACKI, SHERRI, MINDI, and ANDI.

G MAN is out there somewhere, as are MOPSEY, BABE, ROYBOY, HONBEE, SIU AG, DR WHO, FOXCAR, and KNGTUT.

One Gateway to the West fan says ILUV STL, while others drivers are happy with TREES, FOLLOW, FL DRVR, RUNSIU, RBANEK, CNBSEEN, C ULATR, HOWDEE, and GROOVY. On one new little import was this joyful pronouncement: IWONIT.—*Laraine Wright*



MORE THAN HALF OF THE STUDENTS ON SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY'S campuses received financial aid, and nearly half of that support has no strings attached, according to figures prepared by SIU for the Illinois Board of Higher Education. SIUC and its School of Medicine in Springfield gave out nearly \$74 million in federal, state, University, and donor assistance during the 1988-89 academic year to 14,976 undergraduate and 4,487 graduate students.

next few years, things will improve significantly."

Historically, SIUC has not attracted a share of female students that reflects the overall population of Illinois (running about 50-50 male-female). In the 1980s, females represented from 34 to 37 percent of the undergraduate student body. The next publication being con-

sidered by Sekaran is a recruitment brochure aimed at high school females. Several excellent programs are in place on campus to give special academic opportunities and support services to young women, including a Women in Engineering program in SIUC's College of Engineering and Technology.—*Laraine Wright*

B LACK AMERICAN STUDIES GAINED A NEW DIRECTOR LAST FALL, and she wasted little time in alerting everyone that the program would become a bigger force on campus.



Christina Brinkley-Carter

Christina Brinkley-Carter, a sociologist and management consultant from Philadelphia, said she hopes BAS will eventually become a program of multicultural studies with all SIUC students participating in at least one course. "You cannot be a college graduate, you cannot call yourself educated, and be unaware of the richness of our cultural diversity," she said.

Brinkley-Carter plans to appoint a board of advisers for BAS, to establish a newsletter, and to initiate a colloquium series. "We will not exclude Hispanic issues, we will not exclude women's issues, we will not exclude the issues of the physically handicapped students, and we will not exclude the interests of white American students."

Also named to the BAS faculty is Julius E. Thompson, who taught during the 1988-89 school year as a visiting professor in African and Afro-American studies at the University of Rochester. —

Sue Davis

M ICROBIOLOGIST DAVID P. CLARK WAS NAMED OUTSTANDING RESEARCHER for 1989 in SIUC's College of Science. The award recognizes his research on the genetics, physiology, and biochemistry of *E. coli* bacteria.

Since coming to SIUC in 1981, Clark has focused on using genetic engineering to develop new bacterial strains. He has succeeded in creating some that can remove sulfur from coal and others that help make useful fermentation products. His research has received more than \$1 million in federal support from the U.S. Department of Energy.

N OW IN ITS MID TEENS, THE SIU SCHOOL OF LAW IS POISED ON THE BRINK of an expanded effort in fund raising. With about 1,100 alumni on its rolls after its first 16 years, the law school can turn to a maturing pool of professionals. Among its early graduates, student loans have been paid off and careers are in full stride.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1989, the School of Law raised \$43,680, a record amount, according to C. Peter Goplerud III, interim dean. About two-thirds of that money was given to support specific projects such as scholar-

ships, library purchases, the law journal, the legal clinic, and travel expenses of the moot court team.

The school is now in the midst of an informal, three-year drive with a \$150,000 goal. Some of the contributions will be earmarked for additional scholarships and to support lectureships and faculty exchanges. Goplerud hopes the school will eventually attract gifts large enough to establish endowed chairs, teaching positions held by nationally known scholars and paid for by interest on the gifts. "These are things we can do to become a great law school, but they will require more than just state funding," he said.



UP ON THE ROOF. The roof of the SIU Arena was retired in the fall after 25 years of loyal service. Workers from Mangrum Roofing Co., Mayfield, Ky., had a bird's-eye view of campus during the overhaul.

24,596 STUDENTS ENROLLED IN THE FALL 1989 SEMESTER to set a record for the University. This was the third straight year at SIUC that enrollment has made the record book. On campus were 21,789 students, up 1.1 percent from 1988. Off-campus students—mostly at SIUC's degree programs at military bases in the United States and abroad—numbered 2,807.

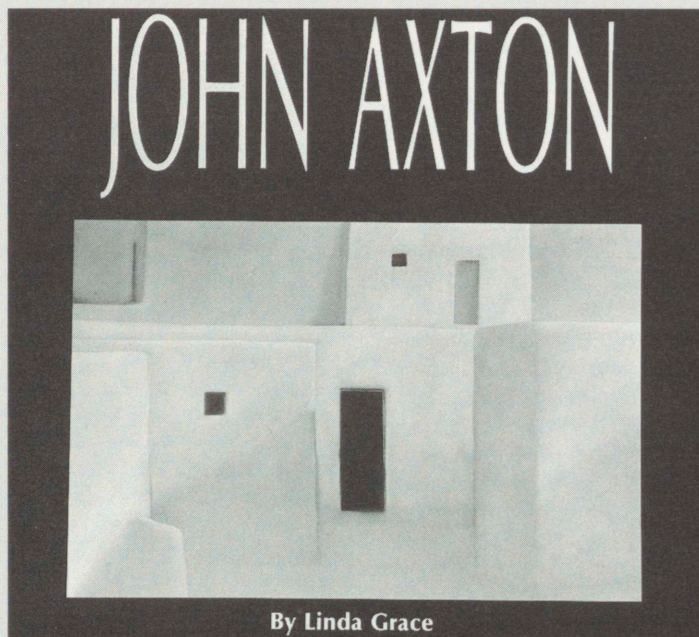
This record is expected to stand for several years, however, because high school classes nationwide are smaller, reflecting the overall population trends in the United States. In the fall of 1989, despite our record enrollment, there were fewer freshmen than in 1988.

ON A RECENT TRIP TO SANTA FE TO RE-SEARCH A STORY ABOUT an SIUC archaeological dig and related scholarly workshops (see "A Study of Complexities," pp. 2-11), I was pleasantly surprised to find a number of other ties to the University in the capital city of New Mexico.

Last Aug. 19, at the Ventana Fine Art Gallery of The Inn at Loretto, artist John Axton '67-2, was autographing copies of his new book, *John Axton*, just published by the SIU Press (\$40 cloth-bound) for the John Axton Institute, SIU Foundation. Starting this year, proceeds from the sale of the book will help train talented high school students at SIUC in commercial graphics design, interior design, architecture, and photographic production.

This handsome volume features 70 plates of Axton's work in oil, acrylics, and lithographs during the past 15 years, including landscapes and architectural studies of the Southwest and other parts of the country. The text was written by Linda Grace, assistant dean of the College of Technical Careers.

Axton, a graduate of the commercial art program—now commercial graphics-design—was awarded the CTC



A new SIU Press book highlights the career of alumnus John Axton.

Alumni Achievement Award from the SIU Alumni Association in 1988. He was featured in the cover story of the Spring 1988 *Alumnus*.

Earlier I visited a downtown Santa Fe shop, The Rainbow Man, at 107 E. Palace Ave. in Santa Fe. The shop offers Native American arts and crafts items,

railroad dining car china—including plates and silverware once used on the Santa Fe Railroad—and other merchandise.

It turned out that Bob Kapoun '74 is co-owner of the shop with his wife, Marianne. Kapoun is a cinema and photography graduate. He and his wife

have operated the shop since 1983. They also have a shop in Taos.

Although Kapoun is not actively engaged in photography at present, he retains his interest in the subject, and it has helped him collect his stock of historic photos of the Southwest.

Also in business in Santa Fe is alumna Jane Smith, who runs an exclusive women's clothing shop at 110 W. San Francisco St. Smith specializes in sweaters hand-embroidered in Southwest motifs. She also runs a shop in Aspen, Colo.

The Santa Fe Opera season was in full swing while I was in town, and I was fortunate to get a ticket for one of the performances, which usually sell out well in advance. While there were no singers from SIUC performing this season at the Santa Fe Opera, Randall Black '79 of Carbondale made his professional debut there as Soldier One in *We Came to the River*. Clay J. Hulsey of Carbondale, now a candidate for a Master of Music in opera theater at SIUC, served as a baritone apprentice during the 1988 Santa Fe Opera season. He was one of 41 singers accepted for his internship out of 742 singers who auditioned. — *Ben Gelman*

RETIRING FACULTY AND STAFF MEMBERS WERE HONORED LAST AUGUST

at a dinner on campus. Seventy-one faculty, administrative/professional, and civil service employees retired in the year ending June 30, 1989.

Among those retirees, their degrees from the University, and their length of employment here:

Patricia R. Baysinger '70, researcher at the Center for Dewey Studies, 24 years.

Thomas M. Brooks, professor of technical careers and former dean of the School of Home Economics, 18 years.

James M. Brown, vice chancellor of SIUC's central administration, former acting chancellor, and former English professor at SIUC-Edwardsville, 24 years.

William P. Criswell, station manager of WUSI-TV, Olney, Ill., and former play-by-play announcer for SIUC sports,

17 years.

Solange C. Evans '73, MA'76, lecturer in foreign languages and literatures, four years.

George R. Forest, publications editor for University Electronic Communications, 24 years.

Marcile A. Franklin, instructor, physical education, 36 years.

Harold R. Hungerford PhD'70, professor of curriculum and instruction, 24 years.

Dale F. Icenogle MS'73, assistant professor of technical careers, 10 years.

Mary K. Isbell MS'71, assistant professor of library services, 20 years.

Evert A. Johnson, curator at University Museum, 22 years.

David L. Jones, professor of geography, 24 years.

Charles V. Matthews, associate professor of crime and corrections and former director of the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, 18 years.

William T. "Bill" Meade, assistant professor of physical and men's gymnastics coach, 33 years. His squads won four national NCAA titles.

Herbert J. Meyer '58, MS'59, director of University Photocommunications, 28 years.

Ted Y. Okita, professor and coordinator of the Physical Therapist Assistant Program, 24 years.

Howard H. Olson, professor of agriculture, 35 years.

Olga Orechwa MA'67, associate professor of foreign languages and literatures, 22 years.

Janet Rafferty, director of the Clinical Psychology Training Program and professor of psychology, 35 years.

Charles Richardson '50, MEd'51, assistant dean and chairperson of behavioral and social sciences in the School of Medicine and professor of health education, 37 years.

William D. Smith MA'60, PhD'64,

professor of speech communication, 28 years.

Herbert H. Snyder, professor of mathematics, 23 years.

Milton F. Sullivan, professor of art, 37 years.

William J. Swinney, physician with the Student Health Program, 27 years.

David M. Vieth, professor of English, 24 years.

Henry S. Vyverberg, professor of history, 21 years.

W. Kent Werner, associate professor of music, 26 years.

Roy K. Weshinsky '49, MA'50, assistant professor of English, 31 years.

John H. Wötiz, professor of chemistry and biochemistry, 22 years.

Eluyn E. Zimmerman, senior counseling psychologist at the Counseling Center, 31 years.

Michael N. Zurich, professor of child and family, 20 years.

TO HONOR HIS FAMILY'S TIES TO SIUC, AN ALUMNUS OF 1924 HAS SET UP a charitable remainder unitrust valued at \$200,000 through the SIU Foundation. Edward S. Blake '24-2, a retired chemist living in Kettering, Ohio, said the fact that he, his father, and two sisters are alumni of the University is "worthy of some recognition."

According to the SIU Foundation, upon the death of the donor the proceeds of the unitrust "shall be administered one-half for academic scholarships and one-half for the general unrestricted use of the Foundation."

Blake's father, Edward L. Blake, received a two-year teaching degree from SINU in 1899 and taught in Grand Tower, Ill., where Blake and his sisters were born. Evelyn and Helen Blake earned two-year degrees in 1923.

Because teaching positions were

scarce in Southern Illinois when he graduated in 1924, Blake went to the University of Michigan, where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1927, a master's degree in 1928, and a Ph.D. in 1932, all in pharmaceuticals.

After working for the State of Michigan, he joined Monsanto in 1936. In the course of his 33-year career with the firm, he advanced from research chemist to group leader, scientist, and finally senior scientist. His many projects included oil additives, chemicals for the rubber industry, high-temperature fluids, and amino acid substitutes. He is the author or co-author of 60 patents.

Blake and his wife, Elizabeth, lived in West Virginia and Massachusetts before moving to Kettering, Ohio, when Monsanto transferred him to its facility in Dayton. Mrs. Blake died in March 1989. —Laraine Wright

HURRICANE HUGO AIMED ITS EYE AT CHARLESTON, S.C., LAST SEPT. 21, and as part of his enormous destruction, he beached SIUC's off-campus degree program at the Charleston Air Force Base.

The weekend program, which enrolls about 100 air force and naval personnel, is one of SIUC's largest off-campus operations. Students study for bachelor's degrees in vocational education.

"It reminded me of the devastation at Mount St. Helens," said Dorothy Coleman, a visiting assistant professor who lives on James Island. Although her house escaped damage, Hugo blew down most of her trees. "It's something you can't imagine unless you've been through it."

HOLD ONTO YOUR HAT! By the time this issue is published, SIUC's "killer" debate squad will be midway through the quest for its fifth straight national championship. SIUC and UCLA are the only universities that have won four back-to-back championships, and no university has held onto the title for five years in a row.

Early this season, SIUC debate coach Jeffrey T. Bile was predicting another great year for our team. Although some members of the earlier teams have used up their eligibility, several are now assisting the current team as coaches.

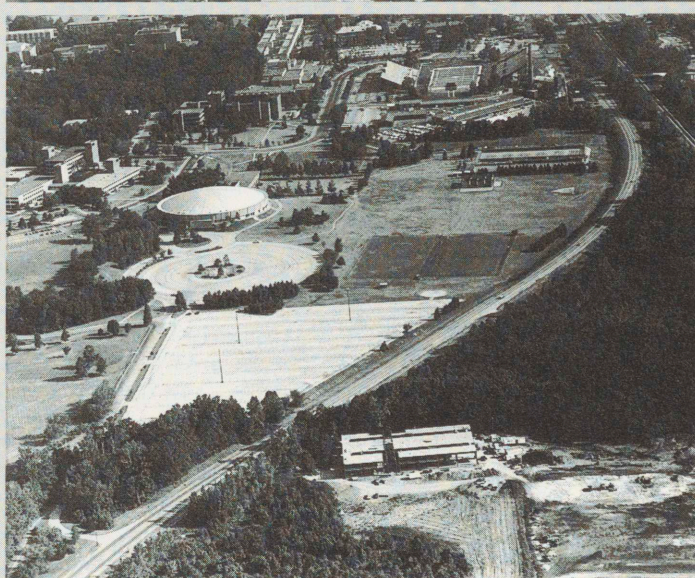
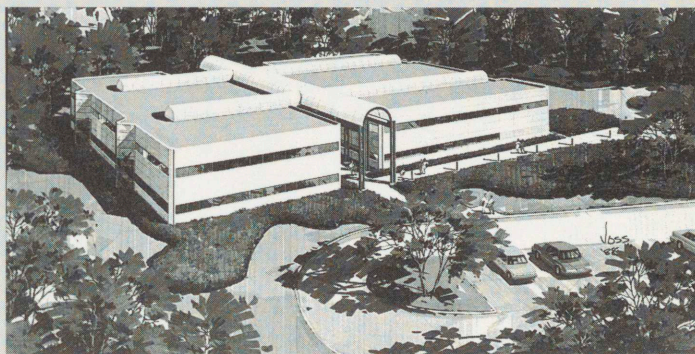
THE LONG, SLOW PROCESS OF INCREASING LABORATORY AND CLASSROOM SPACE at SIUC's Engineering and Technology Building has begun with a state appropriation of \$817,100 for planning. The proposed \$13 million annex would add 32,000 square feet to the building complex. About half would be for laboratories, and the rest is earmarked for offices, classrooms, and workshops.

The University is expected to name an architect in January this year. Additional funds for the project then may be released piecemeal over the years, depending on future state capital appropriations and bond sale limits.

TWO OF NORTH AMERICA'S MOST INFLUENTIAL POLITICAL SCIENTISTS come from SIUC, according to a study published by the American Political Science Association in June. Based upon the frequency with which other scholars cite their research, the study ranked Glendon Schubert seventh and Albert Somit eighteenth on a list of U.S. and Canadian political scientists who earned doctoral degrees between 1945 and 1949.

The pair also placed in the top 47 percent of "The Political Science 400"—a cream-of-the-crop group culled from the profession's 8,000 members.

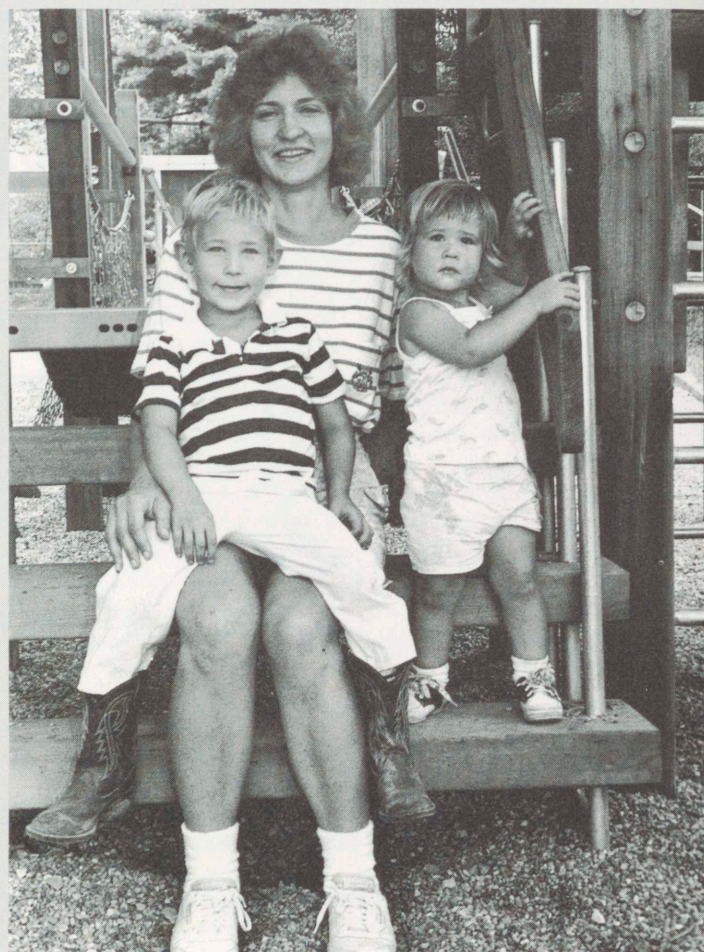
Schubert has written 29 books, 105 articles, 17 book chapters, and scores of books and conference presentations. Somit has produced nine books or monographs and 75 articles. Both specialize in biopolitics, an area of political science dealing with the biological aspects of political behavior. In 1982 they collaborated to produce *The Biology of Primate Sociopolitical Behavior*. Somit, now Distinguished Service Professor of political science, was SIUC's thirteenth president (1980-86).



TO HATCH NEW BUSINESSES. SIUC's Small Business Incubator building (architect's rendering at top) nears completion (bottom photograph) in a scene shot last fall. The view looks to the north, with Illinois 51 running from lower left to top right and the SIU Arena toward the upper left. Entrance to the building is off Pleasant Hill Road. The \$6 million facility, designed for flexibility, was one of five projects to win top honors in an international contest sponsored in 1989 by the Construction Specifications Institute.

EACH YEAR THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER "THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION" publishes an almanac edition containing current statistics and trends in higher education. Here are some of the highlights from the 1989 almanac published last September. In the righthand column, where appropriate, we have put the ranking of Illinois among the 50 states.

Adults with 4 years or more years of college	16.2% nationally 16.2% Illinois
Projected change in the number of high school graduates, 1989-90 to 1999-2000	up 8.2% nationally down 6.0% Illinois
High school dropout rate in 1987	28.9% nationally in 1987 24.3% Illinois
Number of public and private colleges and universities	3,587 nationally 166 Illinois (5th)
Bachelor's awarded in 1986-87	47,387 Illinois (5th)
Master's awarded	17,075 Illinois (4th)
Doctorates awarded	2,062 Illinois (4th)
Professional degrees	4,429 Illinois (4th)
Research spending by Illinois institutions, fiscal 1987	\$498,221,000 (7th)
Federal funds for research at Illinois institutions	\$297,368,000 (7th)
College students who are:	
minorities	23% Illinois
full-time	50% Illinois
women	54% Illinois
Top five degrees conferred nationally in 1986-87	Business/mgn. (24%) Social sciences (10%) Engineering/tech. (10%) Education (9%) Health science (6%)
Highest enrollment of foreign students, 1987-88	Miami-Dade, 5,148 (1st) Southern Calif., 3,767 (2nd) Texas at Austin, 3,135 (3rd) SIUC, 2,203 (15th) Harvard, 2,014 (24th)
Top five institutions in endowments, June 1988	\$4.1 billion, Harvard \$2.7 billion, Texas System \$2.3 billion, Princeton \$2.0 billion, Yale \$1.5 billion, Stanford
Top 5 record gifts from single donor since 1967	\$105 million, Emory \$70 million, Stanford \$56 million, Miami \$50 million, Cal Tech \$50 million, Cornell



STRAIGHT-AS MBA. Judith D. Bartels earned a master's degree in business administration at SIUC's 1989 summer commencement. In the five years she worked on her degree, this new alumna became a mother twice, yet she managed to go through the rigorous program with a straight-A average.

Of interest in the almanac, too, is a profile of the attitudes and characteristics of college and university freshmen conducted in the fall of 1988 and published by the American Council on Education and the University of California at Los Angeles.

One in two holds "middle of the road" political views, while 22 percent are liberal and 20 percent are conservative.

Their top five "very important reasons" for deciding to go to college are primarily concerned with personal economics: to be able to get a better job (82 percent), to learn more about things (73 percent), to be able to make more money (72 percent), to gain a general education (60 percent), and to prepare for graduate school (49 percent).

Similarly, the top five objectives they consider essential or very important reflect the traditional American values of career and family life: being very well-off financially (73 percent), becoming an authority in his or her field (72 percent), getting married (67 percent), raising a family (67 percent), and helping others who are in difficulty (56 percent).

Less than 13 percent feel these objectives are essential or very important: becoming accomplished in a performing art, participating in the Peace Corps or VISTA, making a contribution to scientific theory, writing original works, and creating artistic works.

Yet 50 percent said "developing a meaningful philosophy in life" was essential or very important to them. —*Laraine Wright*



The original Old Main before it burned in 1883.

AS A PART OF "THE IN BASKET" COLUMN THIS ISSUE, WE RUN A LETTER from Sadie Mohan Bauer '54 of Battle Creek, Mich. She was kind enough to send excerpts of a diary kept by her grandmother, Sadie Kennedy Mohan, when she was a student at the University in 1883-84. In part of her diary she describes the burning of the original Old Main in November 1883:

"Monday, Nov. 26. I write it in this way so all who read this may know the exact date of the burning of the Southern Ills. Normal University. I was sitting in the study hall during the 6th hour, working my algebra examples when Miss Finley & all the scholars from the library came in & spoke to Dr. Allyn. She was pale & he turned so pale & sprang up & the thought of fire or someone hurt flashed through my mind the first moment. Sure enough, the Museum had caught from the pipes, it is supposed, & the flames were bursting out of the roof when we got out.

"We seemed to lose our presence of mind for the first few moments & then we put down everything & ran up the North steps & began to carry out books, pictures, seats, desks, busts, models, lamps, chairs, pitching out books from the Library, carpets & curtains from the Zetetic room, but got nothing from the Socratic room. Boys, girls, teachers, all worked like heroes. They got the Study Hall Piano, & the Zetetic piano & the training department organ out.

"Dr. Allyn could hardly give up the library at all. Prof. Inglis had to be carried out once & laid on a sofa, & at it again pretty soon. No one was hurt, happy to say, they worked until it was safe no longer, & they had to sit by & watch our noble building burn to the ground as far as possible for brickwork to burn. It burned rather slowly until it reached the north side where the wind struck it more forcibly than the front. It turned cold & froze the ground & we were freezing while one of

the most costly fires I ever saw was blazing before us. We staid until real late (after dark).

"Of course the bread wagon had passed by the time we got home, so we went after supper to the Bakery, then to the Opera house to hear them decide what to do in the way of school.

"Thanksgiving, Nov. 29. We, Mother West, & Furloes clubbed together & had a dinner. We had lots of good things & lots of fun. Al & Lucy Fry came after dinner & we all went to see the Normal ruins.

"Dec. 7. Today is the festival for the benefit of the Normal. After supper, Mary, Al & I went to the festival. There was such a crowd you could not get anywhere easily. We sat around & looked on for a while & pretty soon I saw someone looking very straight at me & then he came up & spoke. I had no idea who he was, so he said he was Dal North. He seemed to be *struck* with me, only it was because he was half drunk.

"He & I got some ice cream & ate a philopenia with a doughnut & have the word 'well.' [According to the dictionary, this is "a custom of German origin in which two persons share the kernels of a nut and determine that one shall receive a forfeit from the other at a later time upon the saying of a certain word or the performance of a certain action." Apparently, their word was "well."]

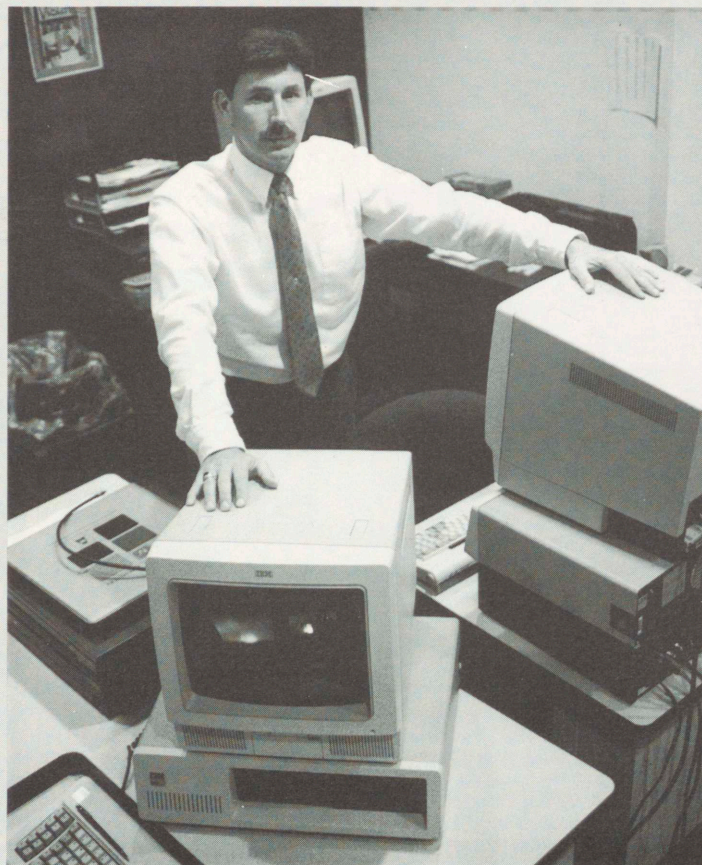
"I did not enjoy it much just on his account for he did not have the sense enough to let me alone.

"They had a handsome sofa donated by the maker (or manufacturer) & sold it for \$100 & a nice chair for \$25. Pretty soon, in the midst of the auctioneering, two men brought a little red calf in to be sold. Such laughing as they did then was awful. Dunaway bought the calf for \$6.50."

FOUR YEARS AGO, CLARKE STEIGERWALD '72 TURNED TO HIS ALMA MATER in hopes of transforming a business dream into reality. Today his firm, Communications Alliance of Springfield, Ill., is a crowning example of the pivotal role SIUC's Technology Commercialization Center plays in the launching of businesses in the state.

In 1985, following a successful media production career, Steigerwald set out to establish a company in an emerging field: interactive video/computer training. He foresaw laser disc and CD ROM technologies replacing "paper and pencil" tests and providing instant feedback and training. His concept had merit, but Steigerwald knew he needed help to put the company together. For that help he turned to Martha Cropper, director of the Technology Commercialization Center. The center is part of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs' Small Business Assistance Program.

Cropper and the center's staff guided Steigerwald and his idea of a technologically based company through the complex maze of business development. The staff also secured a \$25,000 grant to help him defray start-up expenses.



Alumnus Clarke Steigerwald turned to his alma mater for help in starting his new business.

Communications Alliance opened its offices in March 1989 and has already established itself as a leader in the electronic training field. Steigerwald developed what is believed to be the nation's first statewide automatic testing service (the client is the Illinois Department of Central Management Services). Contract negotiations are underway with government agencies in at least five states. Staff hiring rates are 40 percent above initial projections. And IBM recently named Communications Alliance as one of its authorized Industrial Applications Specialists.

Communications Alliance is an umbrella management company supporting a variety of media and communications services, including MediaSAT, which provides comprehensive satellite down-link services from the Springfield studio and offsite locations.

"I've received a lot of help and consultation from Marty Cropper and the people at the SIUC center," Steigerwald said. "I had a pie-in-the-sky dream that wouldn't have gotten off the ground without SIUC and its involvement with the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs. The process was just too lengthy and complicated to make it without them."

ACAMPUS-BASED TOURISM AND RECREATION CENTER IS AMONG THE ITEMS on SIUC's budget-request shopping list for new academic programs next fiscal year, which begins July 1, 1990. The University is seeking \$230,684 to create the center, which would be a catalyst to pull together ideas to make Illinois competitive for the state, national, and international traveler.

THE FIRST KENYON

Review Award for Literary Excellence in poetry has gone to Rodney G. Jones, poet-in-residence at SIUC. The *Kenyon Review* has long been respected as one of the country's most influential literary magazines. Poet Donald Hall selected Jones's work as the best to have appeared in the magazine over the past year.

Jones received the award on Nov. 3, 1989, at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, during festivities celebrating the magazine's 50th year. He read some of

his prize-winning poetry as part of that celebration.

The Kenyon award was Jones's second national honor in 1989. In May, he won the Jean Stein Award for Poetry from The American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, an organization that includes writers Alison Lurie, Mary McCarthy, Isaac Bashevis Singer, and John Updike.

A member of SIUC's English Department since 1984, Jones teaches beginning and advanced poetry writing. His third book of poems, *Transparent Gestures*, was published by Houghton Mifflin Co. in June 1989.



COMMUNICATION DISORDERS RECOGNIZES ALUMNI. SIUC's Department of Communication Disorders and Sciences has paid tribute to two of its graduates by honoring them with the department's 1989 Distinguished Alumnus Award. The recipients are Mohammad N. Hegde PhD '74, professor of communicative disorders at California State University-Fresno, and Louis M. Rossetti PhD '78, associate professor of communication disorders at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. Pictured (from left) are Marvin D. Kleinau, acting dean of SIUC's College of Communications and Fine Arts; Rossetti; Hegde; and Gene J. Brutton, chairman of Communication Disorders and Sciences. The awards were given on Sept. 23, 1989, in Carbondale.



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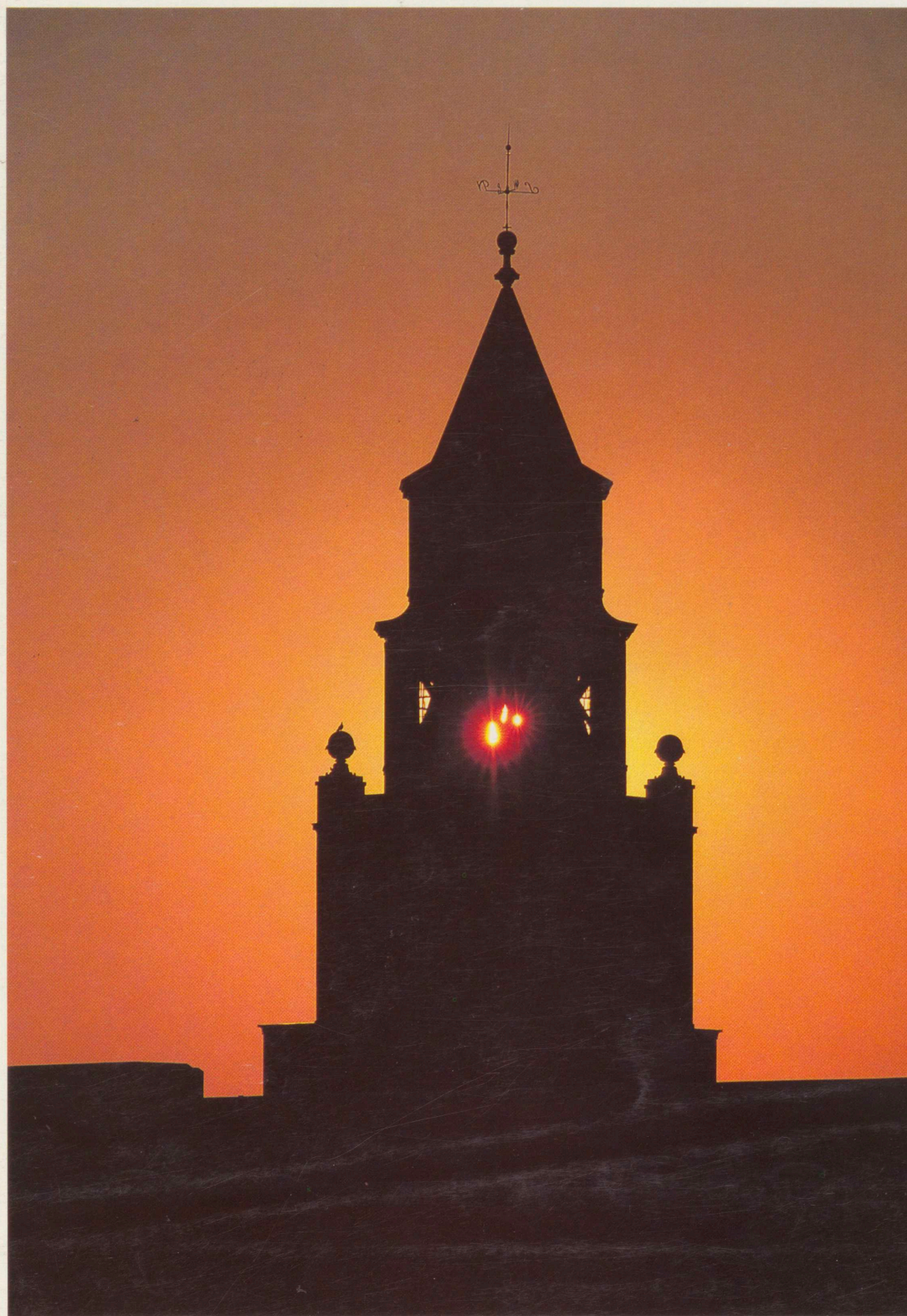
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